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THE NEW GENEVRA.

[Oil City Derrick.]

She was an only child, her name Ginevra
Alexandrina Blanche Clarissa Jones,
And in her fifteenth year became a bride,
Marrying an only son, Francisco Doria,
To whom her parents betrothed her at birth,
His father being well heeled with prospects excellent.

Great was the joy; but at the nuptial feast,
The viands being o'er, the table smoking,
And all sat down, the bride herself was wanting.
Nor was she to be found! Her father cried,
"Alexandria Blanche Clarissa come to dinner
This minute, or you won't get a bite!"
And filled his glass to all, but his hand shook
A great deal more than usual.
And soon from guest to guest the panic spread.

'Twas but that instant she had left Francisco,
Laughing and looking back, and flying still,
Her ivory tooth imprinted on his finger.
Where she had bitten him, in turn for pinching him.
But now, alas! she was not to be found;
Nor from that hour could anything be guessed,
But that she was not there.

Weary of his life, Francisco
Flew to St. Louis and was sun-struck:
The father lived, and long might you have seen
An old man wandering as in quest of something;
When he was gone the house remained awhile
Silent and tenantless;
Then was sold at Sheriff's sale,
And went to strangers.

Full fifty years had past, and all forgotten,
When on a day, a day of cleaning house,
An old chest was noticed, and 'twas said,
"Why not remove it from its lurking place,
And scrub behind it?"

'Twas done as soon as said, but on the way
It burst, it fell; and lo! a parchment,
Upon which in trembling hand was written:
"Francisco Doria may be a very nice boy;
But not my style is he. I long have loved
Another—Algernon R. Duzenberry,
Who even now is waiting for me
With a coach and four,
At the corner of John and Market streets;
So please excuse haste and a gold pen.
Yours truly, Ginevra."

EUGENIE MONTIJO.

Romantic Private History of the Second Empire.

The Beauty that Won Napoleon III. and Ruled all Europe.

[Lucy H. Hooper in Lippincott's Magazine.]

When the bloody business of the coup d'etat was definitely finished, the murder stains washed from the streets, the victims interred, and a few thousand of the best and boldest hearts of France had taken the sorrowful road of exile, the new Emperor bethought him how best to gild his freshly gained throne.

After the gloomy tragedy of the overthrow of the republic, France was to be treated to the grand spectacular piece of the Second Empire. An Empress was to be sought for without delay. Negotiations were opened with several princely houses for the hand of damsels of royal birth, but speedily came to naught. The negotiations for the hand of the Swedish Princess Vassa did indeed promise at one time to be crowned with success. But the Emperor sent his physician to take a look at the lady, and to judge if her physique promised healthful and numerous offspring; and this fact coming to the ears of her family, caused a sudden stop to be put to the whole affair. Meantime, at the reunions of Compiegne, the personality of a young and lovely foreign Countess was coming prominently into notice, owing to the evident impression that her charms had made upon the susceptible heart of Napoleon III. This lady,

EUGENIE MONTIJO,

Countess de Teba, was no longer in the first bloom of girlhood, having been born in 1826. But she was in the full meridian of beauty. It is, indeed, said that as a young girl her charms were in nowise remarkable. On her first appearance in society at the Court of Madrid she created no sensation whatever. But one day the Court being at Aranjuez, during a *fete champetre*, Mademoiselle de Montijo had the good or ill fortune to fall into one of the ornamental fish-ponds in the garden. She was taken out insensible, and her wet and clinging garments revealed a form of such statuesque perfection that all Madrid went raving about her beauty. She plunged a commonplace girl—she rose a Venus. And when she first attracted the notice of Napoleon she was indisputably one of the loveliest women in Europe. She was tall, slender, exquisitely proportioned, and her walk was that of a goddess. Her features were delicate and regular; her eyes long, almond-shaped, and full of tender and dreamy sweetness; her small and faultlessly-shaped head was set upon a long, slender neck, with the swaying grace of a lily upon its stalk; her shoulders were sloping and beautifully moulded, notwithstanding her lack of embonpoint, for in those days she was as slight as a reed. A profusion of fair hair—which she wore turned back from the face in the graceful style known as "a la Pompadour," but speedily to be rechristened "a l' Imperatrice"—and a hand and foot of really royal beauty completed an ensemble of charms well calculated to drive humanity out of its seven senses.

The Spanish blood of the Countess de Teba made her obnoxious in the eyes of many of her future subjects. Moreover, the antecedents of the lady were not altogether without reproach. Not that any actual stigma had ever clung to her character, but she had always been looked upon as a fast girl. Stories, some true, some false, were circulated respecting her follies and her escapades.

The fact of the Emperor's interest in the fair foreigner was revealed by an incident, slight in itself, and only important by the emotions which it called forth. At one of the small intimate reunions at Compiegne, Mademoiselle de Montijo happened, while dancing, to entangle her feet in the folds of her train, and she fell with some violence to the floor. The extreme anxiety and distress manifested by the Emperor acted as a revelation to all present. A stormy opposition to the projected alliance was at once organized among the familiars of the Emperor—the men who had aided in his elevation, and to whom it was too recent for them to stand in awe of him. MM. de Morny and de Persigney in particular were violent in their opposition. In fact the latter went so far as to tell the Emperor, at the close of a long and stormy interview on the subject, that it was hardly worth while to have made a coup d'etat to end it in such a manner. M. de Morny argued and reasoned with his imperial brother, but neither the violence of Persigny nor the arguments of de Morny made any impression on the cold and inflexible will of Napoleon III., and a few days later the Countess made her appearance at one of the court balls in a dress looped and wreathed with

THE IMPERIAL EMBLEM FLOWER,

the violet. The Emperor, advancing toward her presented her with a superb bouquet of the same significant blossoms. The marriage was irrevocably decided upon, and all that they had to do was to submit to the imperial will and make ready to offer their homage to the new Empress. With the solitary exception of Prince Napoleon, the imperial family submitted with a good grace to the matrimonial projects of their chief. The Princess Mathilde, in particular, although the marriage would depose her from the place that she had occupied as the first lady of the Court, declared her willingness to bear the train of the new Empress in public if such a duty should be required of her, as it had been of the sisters of the first Napoleon.

There remained, however, an arrangement to be completed which, though awkward and painful, was yet positively necessary. In a hotel on the Rue du Cirque dwelt a lady who had been the partner of his days of exile and ill-fortune, who had impoverished herself in his service, and who had devoted herself to furthering his aims with a persistency worthy of a better cause. This lady, the well known Mrs. Howard, was now to be got rid of. A frank and open rupture was not in the style or the ideas of her royal and sphinx-like lover. A pretended secret mission to England lured her from Paris. She learned the truth at Boulogne, and hastened back to her home. There she found that her hotel had been visited by the police and that a cabinet wherein she kept the letters of Louis Napoleon had been broken open and rifled of its contents. Deeply wounded by the treatment she had received she withdrew, not without dignity, from all attempt at contesting the position with her rival. "I go," she wrote to Napoleon, "a second Josephine, bearing with me your star." To do justice to the Emperor, it must be confessed that he treated her in other respects with royal liberality. The title of Countess of Beauregard and a fortune of $1,000,000 were alloted to her. She withdrew to England, where she afterwards married. In 1865 a great longing to behold Paris once more came upon her. Her youth and beauty gone, a worn, disappointed and unhappy woman (for her marriage turned out most wretchedly), she returned to Paris only to die. Her eldest son succeeded to the title of Count de Beauregard, and was made Consul at Zanzibar. Since the downfall of the empire he has lived a sort of Bohemian existence in Paris where his striking resemblance to Louis Napoleon has won for him the nickname of "the ghost," (*le revenant*). Meanwhile the

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE

were proceeding vigorously. The future Empress and her mother had been installed in apartments at the Elysee. The household of the royal bride was already formed, including the Princess of Essling as chief lady in waiting, and the Count (afterward Duke) Tascher de la Pagerie as head chamberlain. The nuptial ceremony took place on the 30th of January. The bride's dress was composed of white velvet, with a veil of point d'Angleterre, the time being too short to have one of point d'Alencon manufactured. The details of the ceremony were closely copied from these of the wedding of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise, and the state coach was the same that had been used at the coronation of the great Emperor. It was a magnificent vehicle, covered with gilding and ornaments, and so heavy that the eight fine horses that drew it were less for show than for actual service. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which was illuminated for the occasion with 15,000 wax lights. The bride was visibly agitated. She was as pale as death, and her voice, in making the responses, scarcely audible. No wonder if, in that hour, a premonition of evil weighed upon her soul. The civil register of the imperial family—which, preserved by the devotion of some of the adherents of the Bonapartes, had been brought forth to be used at the civil ceremony which had taken place the day before—might well have thrilled her with forebodings. The last record inscribed on those pages had been the birth of the King of Rome. How had it fared with that scion of a mighty father? How might it fare with her own possible offspring?

It speedily became evident that the marriage, unpopular as it had been among the counsellors of the Emperor, was still more so among the people at large. No cries of "Long live the Empress!" save from the throats of paid agents to the Government rose to greet the beautiful Eugenie when she appeared in public. People stared sullenly at her as at a passing pageant, but were moved neither by her charms nor her gentle and gracious courtesy to any outburst of enthusiasm.

TO THE MASSES

she was "L'Espagnole," the heiress to the bitter hate inspired by the Austrian Marie Antoinette. Epigrams on the marriage, seasoned with the cruel and ferocious wit for which the Parisians are so famous, circulated on all sides. Some bold hand affixed to the walls of the Tuileries a series of doggerel verses wherein the Empress was first called by the nickname of "Badinguette," which was universally applied to her after the fall of the Empire. The author of these lines was discovered and banished to Cayenne, but his verses, set to a popular tune, were long sung in secret in the taverns and workshops of the suburbs.

To a certain extent, popular opinion respecting the young and lovely Eugenie was correct. She was indeed emphatically not the wife that Louis Napoleon should have chosen. A woman of intelligence and force of character might have done much to aid in founding his throne on a more stable basis. The downfall of the empire, though probably inevitable, might have been delayed for at least a generation. But his choice had fallen upon a lady who had but one qualification for the position in which he had placed her—namely, extreme personal beauty. She was indeed kind hearted and amiable, and among the temptations of a court as dissolute as was that of Louis XV, she preserved her reputation unspotted. But she was narrow-minded and uninstellectual, and so blinded by prejudices that many of the most fatal mistakes of the empire are directly traceable to her influence. An alliance with a royal princess would have strengthened the throne of Louis Napoleon; an alliance with a French lady would have drawn toward him the hearts of the nation. But Eugenie was neither a princess nor a French woman, nor yet a woman of vigorous, commanding intellect.

But for some time all went well. She ruled gracefully over her allotted realm, which was that of fashion. The influence of a crowned Parisian beauty over the social doings of the world can hardly be overestimated. Eugenie invented toilettes that were copied by all the women in the civilized world; she invented crinoline, and added a new product to the manufactures of the earth. No woman better understood the art of dress than she. Certain of her toilettes have retained their celebrity to this day. Never did

THE ART OF COSTLY DRESS

reach so high a pinnacle. She fringed her ball dresses with diamonds, and covered them with lace worth $2,000 a yard. Then, like many wise and economical ladies, she undertook to have her dresses made at home, and installed a dressmaker's establishment in the Tuileries, where these splendid garments were prepared under her immediate supervision. The workroom was directly over her private apartments. By means of a trap-door, whose mechanism was skillfully dissimulated among the ornaments of the cornice and ceiling, a mannikin, arrayed in the garb was in progress, could be lowered for the Empress' inspection. This singular branch of the royal household was under the charge of a functionary whose business it was to purchase silks, velvets, and laces at wholesale prices and to superintend the workwomen. The knowledge of its existence was soon spread abroad, and did the Empress infinite harm. The petty economy of the proceeding horrified and disgusted the Parisians, who, economical themselves, have ever scorned that virtue in their sovereigns. Many of the partisans of the court denied the existence of such an establishment, but during the period that elapsed between the downfall of the empire and the outbreak of the Commune the curious throngs that visited the Tuileries might trace amid the mouldings of the ceiling in the Empress' boudoir the outline of the famous trapdoor.

It would have been well had she never turned her attention to any less feminine or more dangerous pursuits. But in an evil hour for France and for the nation, she undertook to dabble in politics. Left Regent during the Austro-Italian campaign, she acquired a taste for reigning, which was increased by the flatteries of her husband's Ministers and the counsels of her confessor. It was currently said at Court that the Mexican expedition "came ready made for her boudoir." She hated the United States, as a true daughter of Spain could not fail to detest the coveters of Cuba. Consequently, she did not fail to further a project whose real aim was to deal the great Republic, then struggling in the throes of civil war, a decisive stab in the back. She approved of the war with China, and condescended to enrich her private apartments with the spoils of the Summer Palace. But her pet project, the one that she had most at heart, was the war with Prussia. The now historical phrase, "This is my war," was uttered by her to General Tarr soon after the outbreak of hostilities. And when, an exile and discrowned, she first sought the presence of Queen Victoria, she sobbed out, with tears of vain remorse. "It was all my fault. Louis did not want to go to war; 'twas I that forced him to it." Nor was

HER DOMESTIC LIFE

a happy one. She loved her husband; and, indeed, Napoleon III. seems to have possessed a rare power of attracting and securing the affections of those about him. Few that came within the influence of his kindly courtesy, his grave and gentle voice, but fell captive to the spell thus subtly exercised. He made many warm and personal friends, even among those who were hostile to his politics and his dynasty, and by three women at least he was loved with a fervor and constancy that no trial could shake. One of these was the Princess Mathilde, his cousin, and once his intended wife; another was Mrs. Howard; the third was his wife. But, like many men who are much loved, Louis Napoleon was incapable of anything like genuine and constant love for any woman. His passion for his lovely Empress was as brief as it had been violent. He vexed her soul and tortured her heart by countless conjugal infidelities. She resented this state of affairs with all the vehemence of an outraged wife and a jealous Spaniard. It is said that she once soundly boxed the ears of the distinguished functionary who filled in her husband's household the post that the infamous Lebel held during the latter days of the life of Louis XV. Twice she fled abruptly from the court, unable to bear the presence of insolent and triumphant rivals, and the ingenuity of the fashionable chroniclers of the day was taxed to prevent plausible pretexts for her sudden journeys to the Scottish or the Italian lakes.

Alphonse Daudet has said in Le Nabab that there exists in the life of every human being a golden moment, a luminous peak, where all of glory or success that destiny reserves is granted; after which comes the decadence and the descent.

THIS GOLDEN MOMENT

in the life of the Empress Eugenie was the occasion of the first French international exhibition in 1855. She was then in the full pride of her womanhood and her loveliness. The greatest lady in Europe, Queen Victoria, had been her guest, had embraced her as an equal, and had given her proofs of real and sincere friendship. Enveloped in clouds of priceless lace and blazing with diamonds of more than regal splendor, she had presided, *la belle des belles*, over the opening of the exhibition in the Champs Elysees. And above all, the event so anxiously desired by her husband and by the supporters of his cause was near at hand. She was soon to become the mother of the heir to the imperial throne. With every aspiration gratified every wish accomplished, she did indeed seem in that year of grace the most enviable of human beings. The later splendors of the exhibition of 1867 were more apparent than real, and the gorgeous assemblage of reigning sovereigns brought with it for Eugenie a subtle and premeditated insult. The Kings and Emperors who responded to the imperial invitation and came to visit the court of Napoleon III., with one exception, that of the King of the Belgians, left their wives at home. They acted as men do in private life when they receive invitations to a ball given by a family of doubtful standing with whom they are willing to quarrel.

I have spoken of the birth of the Prince Imperial. It may, perhaps, interest the reader to know how much this auspicious event cost the French nation. Not less than nine hundred thousand francs ($180,000) were paid for the young gentleman's first wardrobe. The whole amount expended at the birth of the Comte de Paris did not exceed this latter sum.

It is now generally conceded that after Sedan the fate of the Imperial dynasty was in the hands of Eugenie. Had she withdrawn to Tours or to Bourges, summoned the Assembly to meet there, and called around her the partisans of the empire, she might have saved the heritage of her son. But a morbid dread of following in the footsteps of Marie Antoinette had pursued her. She knew that she was unpopular, and visions of the fate of the Austrian Queen, or of the still more horrible one of the Princesse de Lambelle must have risen before her as the shouts of the Parisian mob, exulting in the downfall of her husband, met her ear.

IN THAT HOUR OF DISASTER

and of woe, no Frenchman, for all the boasted chivalry of the race, was at hand to aid or protect the fair lady who had so long queened it at the Tuileries. The Austrian Ambassador, the Italian Minister, the Corsican Pietrio planned and managed her escape from the palace. She took refuge in the house of an American, her dentist, Dr. Thomas W. Evans. He it was who got her out of Paris and accompanied her to the seacoast, placing his own carriage at her disposal. She crossed the channel in the yacht of an English gentleman. Thus guarded by aliens, she passed from the land of her queenship to that of exile.

To-day in her abode at Chiselhurst, the widow of Napoleon III. attracts scarcely less of the world's interest and attention than she did as throned Empress and Queen of Fashion. Unfortunately, the supreme tact that once was her distinguished quality seems to have deserted her in the days of her decadence. She, the most graceful women, has not learned the art of growing old gracefully. She had played the part of a beauty and the leader of fashion for years. Now that she is past 50, that character is no longer possible to her. But she might have assumed another—less showy, perhaps, but surely far more touching. With her whitening hairs she might have worthily worn the triple dignity of her widowhood, her maternity, and her misfortune. She has chosen instead, with a weakness unworthy of the part that she has played on the wide stage of contemporary history, to clutch vanity after the fleeting shadow of her vanished charms. A head loaded with false yellow hair, a face covered with paint and powder, a mincing gait, and the airs and graces of an antiquated coquette—such to-day is she who was once the world's wonder for her loveliness and grace, a bewigged Mrs. Skewton succeeding to the dazzling vision that swerved the calculating policy of Napoleon III, and won his callous heart, and that still smiles upon us from the canvas of Winterhalter.

The Clinton-Swartwout Duel.

One of the most singular, indeed we may say comical, duels ever fought on the historic ground at Weehawken near New York city, was between Col. John Swartwout, a noted politician of the day and member of an influential family, and De Witt Clinton. It grew out of politics, which raged at white heat in the beginning of this century. The *American Citizen*, a Democratic journal, and the *Morning Chronicle*, a Federal organ, were bitterly opposed. Swartwout contributed to the *Chronicle's* columns, and he and the editor attacked the *Citizen*, and the Livingstons and Clintons, who were on the side, of, and frequently writers for, the *Citizen*. The old Manhattan Bank was hostile to Burr, whom the *Chronicle* warmly advocated, and during a hot political contest refused to re-elect Swartwout as Director because he was one of Burr's personal and political friends. Swartwout assailed the bank and Clinton through the *Chronicle*, and in a subsequent personal dispute between himself and Clinton, the latter denounced the former as a liar and a villain. Swartwout demanded an apology; but Clinton declared that the charges in the newspapers had justified the language; that he would withdraw his epithets, if his opponent would retract the charges, but not otherwise. This the Burrite would not do, and a meeting with pistols was arranged accordingly. Five shots were exchanged. The first three were harmless; but at the fourth Clinton put a ball in the calf of his adversary's leg. Swartwout was not satisfied. At the fifth fire, Clinton lodged another ball in the calf of the leg of his antagonist, who angrier than ever, demanded still another shot. Clinton, who felt no enmity whatever towards the Colonel, resolved to carry the combat no further, and hearing the determination of Swartwout, said, "Well, then, he may go to the devil. I'll fight no more to-day," and throwing down his pistol, walked off the ground, followed by his friends. The Colonel raved like mad, and threatened to kill Clinton the first time he met him, without giving him a chance for his life. But he thought better of it, and De Witt Clinton died years after quietly in his bed, a deal happier, no doubt, than he would have been had he sent a ball through Swartwout's brain, instead of making a genteel, though by no means serious, wound.

An employe of the Austrian census office has published a work on the statistics of births in Austria as compared with those of other European countries. During 1865-75 the average of births to every 1,000 inhabitants was as follows: Hungary, 41,3; all Germany, 39.7; Bavaria, 36.1, Austria, 33.6; Prussia, 38.3; Italy, 37; Holland, 35.5; England, 35.4; Scotland, 35; Belgium, 32; Switzerland, 30; Sweden, 27.1; Ireland, 26.9; France, 25.8.

BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.

BEFORE.

She waits and listens. Footsteps fall—
She knows they are not his.
She waits and listens for a sound
That sweetest music is.
He comes—and with a sudden thrill
And heart-beat loud and clear.
She does not hear, she does not see—
She *feels* that he is near.
And coyly lifting to his face
Her eyes of heavenly blue,
She murmurs, in love's softest tones,
"My darling, is it you?"

AFTER.

Again she listens. Footsteps reach
And footsteps pass her door.
She listens, but her needle flies
More swiftly than before.
She hears at length the tread that time
And cares are making slow,
And with a start that sends her chair
Hard rocking to and fro
Springs to the landing, and with voice
More shrill than any lute's,
She screams, as o'er the baluster,
"Augustus, wipe your boots!"

THE BAD MAN OF BODIE.

The Encounter of a "Bluffer" With a Mining Expert.

[Baltimore Every Saturday.]

Washoe Pete was generally considered a "bluffer" by the critics of Bodie, and his wild exaggerations were the subject of merriment only in that "high old town." He was allowed to swagger and boast to his heart's content; and even when he drew his "nobby whistler" and shot the lights out of all the lamps in Ryan's saloon, the action only evoked a grin and the doubtful compliment that it was "purty fair shootin,' and nigh as stiddy narve as Irish Tom showed when he popped away at that 'bad man' from Deadwood."

One day last summer Pete walked into Strobridge's saloon with the remark that he had "heerd the Last Chance was goin' to be sold, and they've sent up an expert to look into it."

The expert, a pale, small man, dressed in dusty gray, was standing at the bar and looked around as the tall, would-be ruffian uttered these words:

"Thet's so, Pete," said one of the men present, "an' thet's the expert," pointing to the small man.

"You are an expert, eh?" shouted Pete, eyeing the man menacingly. "You're one of them fellers as allows he knows payin' mines, are you?" Then, after a pause, during which he surveyed the stranger from head to foot "Wall, you're the wust I ever saw. Experts is bad enough, but you're the slinkiest, meanest, wust coot to set yourself up to report on a mine I ever laid eyes on."

"I don't want to quarrel with you, sir," answered the expert.

"Ye'd better not, young feller, ye'd better not. I'm a whirlwind of the desert in a fight, and don't you forget it."

"I'm a man of peace; I carry no weapons, and, of course, I could not hope to stand before even a zephyr of the desert, let alone a wild, untamed whirlwind."

These deprecatory words only incensed the "bad man" still more, and, feeling that he had a "soft thing," proposed in his own mind to "play it for all it was worth," and gain a "record" by whipping his man.

"Look a heyer, stranger, I don't want no insinuations. Do I look like a zephyr? Say!" Here Washoe Pete shook his fist in the expert's face. "What d'ye mean by talkin' about zephyrs? I'm a tornado. I 'tear' when I turn loose. Zephyr [sneering]. Why, I've a good mind to——"

"Please, mighty whirlwind, resistless tornado, don't hit me. You wouldn't strike a consumptive man, would you?"

"Wouldn't I?" yelled the "fighter" in a terrible voice; wouldn't I?" I'd strike the side of a mountain!"

"But a sick man!" pleaded the expert, "a man dying of consumption, an orphan, a stranger and a man of peace!"

"What're ye giving me? Do you know who I am?" fiercely demanded the whirlwind.

"You're a gentleman known in Bodie as Washoe Peter—at least I've heard you designated by that familiar appellation during my sojourn here," answered the expert, moving off.

"What else am I?" shrieked the rough, striding toward the cowering expert.

"A gentleman, I suppose. Honestly, I don't know your other name."

"Well, I'll tell you who I am;" and the tall man stood over the shrinking stranger as if about to topple upon him and annihilate him. "I'm bad; I'm chief in this yer camp, and I ken lick the man's says I ain't. I'm a raging lion of the plains, an' every time I hit I kill. I've got an arm like a quartz stamp, an' I crush when I go fur a man. I weigh a ton, an' earthquakes ain't nowhere when I drop."

"But I've only just been discharged from a hospital, replied the expert.

"I'll send ye back agin!" and the stalwart "bluffer" caught the little man by the collar and hurled him upon the floor.

"Its unkind to use a poor, weak, suffering invalid that way," expostulated the expert, as he slowly arose from the floor. "Please don't joke so roughly. Let's take a drink and call it square. I am very sorry that I have offended you."

"Ye think I'm joking, do ye—ye take me fur a josh, eh? I'll show ye what I am afore I git through with ye. Ye don't play me for no tender-foot. I'm a native, I am, an' I've stood this yer foolin' long enough," saying which he dashed the stranger against a table and drew a long knife.

As soon as the expert saw this he screwed his face into the most piteous shape, and throwing his hands up cried: "I'm unarmed; I haven't got as much as a penknife on me. Please don't carve me; kick me to death if you must have my life, but for heaven's sake, don't stick that terrible thing into me."

Now, as Washoe Pete had no intention of using the knife—and thereby risking his neck—he was well pleased with the opportunity thus afforded him of displaying the deadly weapon, and, after asserting his bloody intention, returning it to its sheath. He flourished the knife over the cringing expert three or four times, and then lowered it with the remark: "Why, dern your cowardly soul, I wouldn't disgrace the weepin' by shovin' it into ye. No, sir; but I'll plug ye;" and he drew a revolver.

"I'm unarmed—I'm unarmed—don't ye hear me?" whined the expert.

"Go an' heel yerself then," retorted the bad man.

"I don't want to fight."

"I'll make ye fight. I'll take ye at yer word, an' kick ye to death."

"Please don't."

Washoe Pete laid his knife and pistol on the counter, and then strode rapidly to the spot where the expert was half-crouching, half-standing. By this time the saloon was full of men, all of them smiling at the picture before them, regarding it as the height of enjoyment—this lively encounter between the greatest braggadocio in the Sierra and a small, pale, mining expert, new to the section and a stranger to the wild ways of the border ruffian.

"This thing has gone 'bout long 'nough," yelled "bad man," stopping before the expert. "You've bin chinnin' to me till I'm riled. Squar' yourself—I'm goin' ter kick, an' a Comstock mule ain't a patchin' as a kicker to Washoe Pete—d'ye hear me?"

"One instant, please, Peter (I don't know your other name); are you sure you've got no other weapons about you? They might go off accidentally and injure some innocent party."

"That's all the weapins I've got, ef the information'll ease yer sneakin' mind; and now I am going to begin kickin'. Clear the track. The woolly hoss has broken out o' the kerrell, and there'll be a Coroner's inquest in jest about seven minutes."

He raised his ponderous boot, but it did not swing,

The little man straightened up like an unbent bow, and his left hand shot direct from his shoulder like the pistol of a locomotive, striking Washoe Pete between the eyes and sending that worthy sprawling on the sawdust that covered the floor.

"I'm the Cyclone of the West," he shouted, as he bounded to the prostrate form of the "woolly hoss" and raised the braggart into a sitting posture. The latter was dazed by the terrible blow he had received, and did not even throw up his guard when the expert drew back to strike again. Then the blows fell like thunder-bolts upon the head and face of the "Whirlwind," inducing that individual to rise once more and attempt a defense. He made an effort to reach his weapons, but the active expert thanked him and planted two terrific blows on his ears and neck. Then the "bad man" howled:

"Let up! I was only foolin'—can't ye take a joke, dern ye?"

"Ye think I'm jokin, do ye? Ye take me for a josh, eh? I'll show ye what I am before I get through with ye. Ye don't play me for no tender-foot. I'm a native, I am; an' I've stood this yer foolin' long enough."

This apt reproduction of the native's speech a few moments previous, and its almost perfect similitude as regards tone, was too much for the good-natured crowd, and a roar of laughter greeted it that might have been heard beyond Bodie, s Bluff.

"I give in, dern ye, I give in! Can't ye take a man's word when he squeals?" shouted the "tornado," swinging his arms wildly, and staggering against the bar in his efforts to dodge the lightning stroke of the athletic expert.

"I'm a howling hurricane of wrath," shouted the expert, sending in both fists with terrific effect.

"Let up, won't you? I ain't a sandbag."

"Not much; you're only a 'ragin' lion of the plains,'" and a swift left-hander lit upon the bully's nose.

"I give in," hoarsely ejaculated the expert's victim.

"Come on with your quartz stamps, old 'wooly hoss.' When you hit you kill, and you weigh a ton. Fetch in a couple of your earthquakes. Why don't you chew my mane? You're a 'chief,' are you? All right chief, there's a neat one for you, and there's a couple more."

With these words the expert "countered" on the 'bad man's' cheek, and then stretched him panting for breath on the floor with a "stinger strait from the shoulder, inflicted upon the lower portion of the chest. Then the expert cooly called all hands to the bar to drink, and as the "bad man of Bodie" crawled away he was heard to mutter that he "didn't lay out to fall up against batterin' rams, nomore'n he 'lowed he was game in front of the hull gymnasium.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

A Woman's Nine Years Devotion to a Convicted Murderer.

Phillip F. Wareham was married last week in Chicago, to Miss Sadie Williams, both parties of Dayton, Ohio. The case is a strong instance of woman's devotion in love. Wareham, only a few months ago, received a pardon from Governor Young and was liberated from the Ohio penitentiary after an imprisonment of seven years. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, having in a quarrel, to which he was involved in Cincinnati, in August, 1869, stabbed and killed David Kirby. The case produced much interest at the time. Both men were from Dayton, and Wareham's relatives were members of the Catholic Church, and very wealthy. He had been leading a dissipated life, but was betrothed to Miss Williams, who remained firm in the belief of his unintentional guilt. Some of the best counsel in the State were engaged on the case; and every effort was made by Wareham's relatives to save him. George E. Pugh made one of his strongest speeches in Wareham's behalf to the jury that convicted him. The verdict found him guilty, but he was sentenced to imprisonment for life instead of death. Since then the efforts of Miss Williams have been untiring, and ceaseless to procure further mitigation of the sentence. Petitions were presented successively to Governors Hayes, Allen, Hayes (in second term), and finally to Governor Young. She herself endeavored by personally interceding to procure his release, and was successful at last, nine years after the crime had been committed. She is a woman of twenty-eight years, attractive, but modest and retiring in manner. He was twenty-one when the murder was committed, and is now thirty. Nine years of close confinement have changed him for the better.

QUEEN MATILDA, recognized sovereign of the Gypsies in America, is dead. Her remains are in the public vault of Woodlawn, O., and in the latter part of this month she will be buried with great pomp at Dayton. It is said that many tribes are heading for Ohio on this holy pilgrimage and that the event is looked upon as one of surpassing importance, because those who touch the coffin will have the lease of fortune-telling power prolonged.

SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY.

Governor Tilden and the Electoral Commission.

Manton Marble Takes a Hand in the Hewitt-Watterson Controversy.

An Authorized Exposition of Governor Tilden's Plan,

Which Was to Meet the Issue Boldly on the Line of Safe Precedents.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1878.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post.

Here and there a belief is current, or if not a belief, a suspicion that the rightful President might have become the President in fact, except for some act or omission of his own. Taking advantage of Mr. Tilden's silence, efforts are making to spread this unfounded belief in the public mind.

The truth is that nothing Mr. Tilden did, caused, and nothing was omitted by him to avert, the success of the plot which in the winter of 1876-7, effected a revolution in the Presidential succession.

THE WATTERSON-HEWITT CORRESPONDENCE.

In a recent correspondence between the Hon. Henry Watterson, member of the 44th Congress, and editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, and the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, lately chairman of the National Democratic Committee, the latter, so far as it fell in the line of his immediate controversy, referred without any apparent reserve, to an interview and supplementary telegrams between himself and Mr. Tilden, which, were they completely reported and published, would include precisely the critical fact and undivulged part of the history of that eventful winter. So that Mr. Watterson ended his rejoinder by saying that as to some "Of the facts here touched upon respecting the history of the Electoral Bill and of Mr. Tilden's relation thereto, there is, I believe, but one personal witness, Mr. Manton Marble. I submit it to the consideration of the Democratic party and to Mr. Marble's sense of public duty, whether it is not now incumbent upon him to publish those facts, and to put on record the whole of this important chapter in our political annals." [N. Y. *Sun*, June 29, 1878.]

After due reflection and some reluctance, the undersigned has felt constrained to own and discharge the obligation which this call imposes, without further delay or deference for others who are equally or sufficiently well informed, and whose recollection concurs with his own. But not unless his implied and overt release by Mr. Hewitt from the obligations of a confidential communication should have been assented to by his interlocutor,—which, having been requested, was not refused. (a).

THE REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY — ITS PARTS.

The Republican conspiracy of fraud and force, after short incubation, chipped shell on the morrow of the elections of 1876. The party managers had scarcely believed defeat possible. They awoke that day to find Mr. Tilden the President-elect. Within twenty-four hours dispatches were hurried over the wires by Z. Chandler, from the party headquarters to his agents in three Southern capitals, where the State Returning Boards (Republican all) of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were shortly to assemble, suggesting not a bit obscurely the role that each was required to play in falsifying the vote and voice of the people at the ballot-box. All three States, together having nineteen votes, were precisely requisite to give Mr. Hayes a fraudulent majority of one vote, so to each singly it was telegraphed that the other two States were "safe," and all was depending on the one addressed. The plot involved the help and countenance of all three Boards in this premeditated reversal of the actual returns, by the presence and advice of Northern Republicans, "visiting statesmen," whom President Grant assisted to summon. It involved the nerving of all three Boards for a conscious and conspicuous wrong by the vicinity of Federal troops, which President Grant made haste to send. Contesting and fraudulent votes having thus been provided and afterward foisted in among the true electoral votes duly cast in thirty-eight States, not excepting these three, by the actually chosen electors on the law day, and transmitted to Washington, December 6th, and there awaiting count by the two Houses of Congress; the conspiracy next involved the pretense by the temporary custodian and opener of the votes, the President of the Senate, to a right of counting and of selecting the votes to be counted. Finally, the conspiracy involved the assemblage of troops at Washington also, and the public avowal, by President Grant, then occupying the White house, of intent to transfer the Executive office to *pretenders*. President Ferry in the event of a failure of the count, or to the person designated by Ferry *pronunciamiento*. In two published "interviews," adroitly timed, the first when Congress had met, the second when it had reconvened after the Christmas recess. (*b.*) President Grant uttered and circulated this sinister avowal, citing a statute (*c*) which palpably refers to no such event as the expiry of his own term, and carefully neglecting to cite the Constitution, (*d*) where it provides that the House and the Senate shall repair a default of election by the colleges. Now Ferry was neither one of the two, nor one of the three highest candidates voted for, but he put it among the reporters (*e*) that if "the two Houses failed to agree" he would shirk "no responsibility." Burlesquing Lady Godiva in her long hair, when "clothed upon with chastity," he was ready to ride down Pennsylvania avenue in nothing but his red beard and stolen magistracy.

TILDEN'S PLAN FOR ITS DEFEAT.

When this flagitious complot was flagrant in all its parts, and while as yet not one Republican hierarch, from Professor Woolsey to Mrs. Jenks, had challenged the conspirators with a—

"Stand thou on that side, for on this am I;"

—it is no secret that Mr. Tilden, comprehending its scope, its dangers, and his own responsibility as well, in the primacy of leadership to which he had been newly chosen by his party and elected by his countrymen, matured and determined upon a plan to encounter and defeat the cabal,

Concluded on Seventh Page.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 10, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....50c
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As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

IS IT ALL SMOKE?

The Republican papers, championing the great fraud, "play on the harp of a thousand strings," in season and out, that the POTTER Committee has developed nothing new, and the investigation has turned out a failure. Of course they know better, for even their own columns, in the imperfect reports of testimony sent by the Associated Press, contradict their conclusions. It is true the theft of the Louisiana vote for HAYES was known and conceded by all candid men, no matter what their politics, but the precise methods of the larceny were only guessed at. The POTTER Committee has changed all this, and given us solid facts in place of surmises. That is the great service it has done. We anticipate from the Committee a presentation of the testimony and a report that will go into history, as conclusive that HAYES was made President by fraud, force, forgery and perjury. That will be the verdict of posterity.

Just before the adjournment of the sub-committee at New Orleans, an important witness, who had occupied posts under the State Government of KELLOGG to give him abundant opportunities to know all the movements and intentions of the leaders, national as well as local, was called to the stand. He was Mr. THOMAS H. NOLAND, and he testified as follows:

was chief Enrolling Clerk of the Senate for three years, and afterward Assistant Assessor for the Third District of New Orleans, and afterward Tax Collector for Iberville. * * I was asked by Mr. Packard, Mr. J. P. Harris, E. L. Weber, and Commissioner Lane to go to the Custom House and assist in the preparation of affidavits. That was *before* the Returning Board had begun its sessions, and the preparation of affidavits was continued until after they adjourned. These affidavits were prepared in several rooms in the Custom House, in the Collector's office, United States Court room, and up stairs. * * The instructions to the clerks were to get all they could out of the witnesses for the Republican side. There was no special examination of the witnesses. Most of them were unable to put their statements into intelligible language, and *other language was substituted.* The statements were made as strong as possible. Very few witnesses knew from personal knowledge what they testified, but *their statements were set down as derived from actual observation.* I have seen in the rooms where affidavits were being prepared some of the visiting statesmen, among them Hale, Stoughton, and Garfield. Mr. Stoughton was busy up stairs in the third story. Mr. Garfield came nearly every morning to the Collector's office and took notes. Mr. Hale spoke to me one morning in regard to taking the testimony of Col. Brooks. *I did not read over the affidavits to the witnesses,* and I do not know whether they were sworn.

"In the case of Vresinki's affidavits it was read over to him, *but the portions making positive statements were skipped.* He displayed great reluctance to making any affidavit.

"The news that the visiting statesmen were coming produced the impression that Grant would sustain Packard. The Republicans knew the State had gone Democratic at the polls, *but it was determined to throw out such a number of votes through the instrumentality of the Returning Board as would reverse the result.*"

Most of the facts related by this witness have been familiar to the public since the Presidential election, but they derive importance as coming from a Republican who held three offices of high trust under the KELLOGG Government, who enjoyed the confidence of the managers in Louisiana, and who personally officiated in the manufacturing of affidavits. Mr. NOLAND makes it clear that the Republican leaders knew the State had voted for TILDEN, and then organized the conspiracy to falsify the vote.

THE INDIANA CONTEST.

The campaign has been opened in a very lively manner, and Senator VOORHEES, who is the recognized candidate of the Democracy for re-election in case they carry the Legislature, is on the stump every day, addressing great audiences. HENDRICKS, MCDONALD, HOLMAN, and others will take the field in a few days. VOORHEES is in splendid trim, and promises to make an effective canvass; he is not only one of the most graceful and powerful orators of the day, but his speeches are mainly devoted to the financial and labor questions about which people are most anxious to hear. The Republicans miss MORTON, and are tardy in opening their canvass; they lack energy and spirit, and have half a dozen would-be leaders trying to loose themselves in MORTON'S shoes. BEN. HARRISON is most spoken of for Senator on their side, but there are others who want and expect it.

There is no doubt expressed in any quarter about the success of the Democratic State ticket, but on the Legislature and Congressmen there is doubt, owing to the infamous apportionment devised by the unscrupulous MORTON, and left as a legacy to the Republican party. His legislative apportionment is worse, if anything, than the disfranchising swindle invented by the CAMERONS in Pennsylvania. The voting population of Indiana when the present apportionment was made was 378,871. The proper ratio for a Senator under the enumeration is 7,600 and for a Representative 3,800. In the Republican districts 7,352 voters elect a Senator, while in the Democratic districts it takes 7,990 voters to make a Senator. In Republican districts 3,390 votes elect a Representative to the lower house of the State Legislature, while in Democratic districts it takes 4,566 voters to do a similar thing. If the representation in the two houses be combined the voters of the Republican districts can return ninety-five members upon a ratio of 2,265 each, while the voters in the Democratic districts can return only fifty-five members upon a ratio of 2,888 each. With these facts in evidence the reason is easily understood why the Republicans control the Legislature with 10,000 Democratic majority in Indiana.

But the apportionment for Representatives in Congress in Indiana is worse than that for members of the Legislature. Governor WILLIAMS' majority over General HARRISON in 1876 was 5,599, and yet but four Democrats were elected to Congress to nine Republicans; 213,219 Democrats elected but four members of Congress, and 207,620 Republicans elected nine members of Congress; to state it differently, while it takes 53,300 Democrats to elect a Congressman, it only requires 23,069 Republicans to perform a similar act. We question if anything more rascally than this has ever been attempted in the Union, by any political party, and no man but MORTON, with his satanic energy and unscrupulousness, could have carried it out in Indiana.

The Democracy go into the campaign determined to repeal these infamous devices to disfranchise the people, and we sincerely hope they will be able to accomplish their purpose. The Nationals in Indiana are an uncertain quantity, as elsewhere, but they put in their usual claim they will hold the balance of power in the Legislature.

THE colored voters are showing a strong disposition to seek consolation, for their ill-paid servitude to the Republican party, in the National fold; and as a matter of course WM. D. FORTEN of Philadelphia, comes along to tell them everything is lovely. FORTEN has his vanity tickled by being made something of by the CAMERON leaders, and repays them by this sort of service every year. He told the colored brethren on Thursday evening, as a sort of encouragement, that there are now actually eleven colored people holding offices in Philadelphia—most probably doorkeepers and janitors, but this exhausted his catalogue. In any Southern State the Democrats give the black man a better show than this, and yet in Pennsylvania it is the colored vote that gives the Republicans a majority in the State. In the resolutions adopted at City Hall, the complaint is made against the Republicans that they won't give the man and brother office, and against the Nationals that they close the workshops to them. The only thing left them is to try the Democracy; but there is not much hope of this, inasmuch as the Republicans hold them in a sort of slavery, from which they have neither the manhood or intelligence to escape.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Senator DILL, after a brief visit to this city, leaves this morning for the oil regions, and other points in the Northwestern part of the State. While here he met many of our citizens of this and adjacent counties, and certainly made friends with all with whom he came in contact. He is singularly engaging in his personal intercourse with men, and in his manner and acquirements, as well as integrity, represents the high type of public men who have been growing scarcer in our politics within a few years. An appreciation of these qualities by the people of his county and Senatorial district, as well as by the the thousands who have come in contact with him at Harrisburg during his ten years' faithful service at the State Capital, has had much to do with Senator DILL'S success whenever he has come before the people as a candidate. He is a winning man and has a lucky star, always in the ascendant when he is a candidate. We believe it will be so in November. He will make a Governor of whom every Pennsylvanian will feel proud. He will own himself, and take orders from no man or combination of men, and that is something we have not had in the Executive office since CURTIN left it. GEARY had some good impulses, but the fact he was fraudulently counted in on his second term made him, to some extent, the passive agent of the counters. Besides he was a weak man politically, in word and deed. HARTRANFT is a ringster and a CAMERON creature, and has no ambition to rise higher. His administration has been chiefly distinguished by much cant and small performance. "ANDY" DILL will give the people another sort of administration than either of his predecessors, and one that will recall the honorable services of the best man in the long line of our governers.

He is going to be elected too. He is always the "winning horse" in any race he enters, either for nomination or election. His "record" on this point is of interest. He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1869 by the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Snyder. The district chose three members and Mr. DILL was the only Democrat elected. His majority was 73. Governor GEARY'S majority in the district at the same time was 364. This was his first election and he ran ahead of his ticket 432 votes. In 1870 he was elected to the Senate from the district composed of the same counties. His majority was 1,119. At the election of 1871 the majority of the Republican candidate for Auditor General over Gen. MCCANDLESS in the counties composing this district was 625, showing a gain of 1,734 votes for Senator DILL over his party. In 1873 he was again elected to the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Perry, Union and Snyder by a majority of 23 votes. At the same election the majority of the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in the district was 1,179, DILL running ahead of his ticket 1,202 votes. In 1872 these same counties gave HARTRANFT a majority of 1,413 votes over BUCKALEW. Again, in 1876, Mr. DILL was a candidate for Senator in the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Snyder, the little Democratic county of Perry having been struck out in the apportionment in order to increase the chances of his defeat. But, notwithstanding the excitement of a Presidential year, Senator DILL'S majority was 390 votes, while the majority of HAYES over TILDEN in the district was 194, a gain of 593 votes for Mr. DILL.

In comparison with this record it is noteworthy that Colonel HOYT, the CAMERON Republican candidate for Governor, has been a candidate in his own county, which often elects Republicans to office, once for District Attorney and once for Judge of the Common Pleas. In both cases he was beaten.

Senator DILL and his friends are on a trip more for recreation than political work, but before the election his eloquent voice will be heard in all the western counties. He is attractive as a public speaker, because every one feels, in listening to him, that an honest, candid, conscientious man is addressing them. He will have a warm reception in the oil region, because the oil interest is well aware of his broad and liberal views and consistent action on questions affecting their prosperity.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEAR has rendered an opinion that the Philadelphia Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are entitled to $7,000 a year from the State, whether they were commissioned under the old Constitution or since. The late Attorney General DIMMICK had decided that only those in commission when the new Constitution was adopted were entitled to the $7,000 compensation. The salary fixed by the State was, we believe, five or six thousand, and the additional sum was paid from the city treasury, under a special law. The salary of the Allegheny judges was $5,000 from the State and $1,000 from the county; and, under the ruling of the Attorney General in the Philadelphia case, we presume they will be entitled to $6,000 from the State. The Constitution provides that the salaries of judges shall not be diminished during their term of service.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE public debt last month was reduced $206,307. The coin in the treasury, including coin certificates amounting to $45,631,030, is stated at $207,007,852.

THE Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* thinks "if GRANT is the Republican nominee that the South will ask for HANCOCK'S nomination."

THE New York goldite papers are much dissatisfied that the Maine Republicans indorsed the "coin" and not the "gold" standard.

THE Toledo Nationals have nominated for Congress HENRY KAHLO, a large speculator in western railroad lands. He can serve his own cause by being in Congress.

GREENBACK clubs are forming in nearly every city and town in Massachusetts. The State Convention of the Greenhackers will be held early in September.

THE Democrats and Greenbackers are uniting on Congressmen in Republican districts in Indiana. They will probably do the same in many legislative districts, and thus secure a Legislature pledged to a new apportionment.

CHARLEY FOSTER, on his nomination for Congress last week, in the Ohio district in which he lives, made a speech saying his friend HAYES' southern policy has been a failure. In fact it is the only success the Fraud has to boast of.

GENERAL BUTLER has at length consented to address the New York Nationals in mass meeting in Union Square on Saturday next. "They say" it will be such a meeting as New York has not seen for many a day, and will make the old parties quake.

THE Democrats are nominating some strong men for Congress in Ohio. General A. J. WARNER has been nominated in the Marietta district; Hon. GEORGE L. CONVERSE in the Columbus district, and GEORGE W. GEDDES in the Mt. Vernon district. The latter nomination was made on the 1,225th ballot. These are strong men, and will take high rank in the House.

A CABINET change is suggested with some probability of its correctness. Attorney General DEVENS is to have the vacant Circuit Judgeship consequent on the death of Judge SHEPLEY of Maine. Secretary of the Navy THOMPSON will take DEVENS' place and Governor RICE of Massachusetts will go into the Navy Department. There is no political significance in this; only a mutual convenience all around.

THE English House of Commons finally settled the question which has been before that body for some days. The debate yesterday was warm and exciting and much feeling was manifested. The debate was closed when Lord HARTINGTON'S resolution was defeated, 195 voting in the affirmative and 338 in the negative. A vote was then taken on PLUNKETT'S amendment expressing confidence in the government which was adopted without division.

ACCORDING to a Washington correspondent, Assistant Postmaster General TYNER reports that he had a conversation with Gen. GRANT, at Paris, during which he asked the General whether he had any intention of becoming a candidate for President in 1880. To Mr. TYNER'S question Gen. GRANT did not reply with directness, and the nearest approach to an answer that he gave was: "I was heartily tired of public life, and have no desire again to enter upon it."

BIGHAM shows an extraordinary tenderness about his reputation, and gives notice of libel suits against THE POST and *Gazette*. His complaint against this paper is the publication of a Harrisburg letter criticising his public acts, while in an official position. Considering the provocation BIGHAM has given, in his boisterous and impudent speech at the Court House, denouncing the newspaper clerks as perjurers and that their editors should be in the workhouse as convicts, his sensitiveness is remarkable. We have yet to learn that even under the libel laws of Pennsylvania, the official acts of a public officer are exempt from criticism or censure.

THE high-joint arbitration committee, appointed to adjust Republican discord in this county, to a harmonious tune, confesses itself a failure, but gives the stamp of regularity to MCGONNIGLE for Clerk and to RICHARDSON for Recorder, thus ruling out GRAHAM and ROWAND. "Our GUY'S" Convention, which put him in the field for Congress, is pronounced a fraud and the enterprising M. D. invited to lock horns with RUSSELL ERRETT in a Convention to be held in September. Long arguments are reduced by the clever lawyers on the Committee for their decisions, but as just as strong an argument and just as many precedents could be cited the other way, we don't think the pronunciamento will carry much weight. Messrs. GRAHAM, ROWAND and MCCANDLESS announce their purpose to "stick." They couldn't do anything else and retain their self respect.

A Diagnosis of the Sun.

The deductions from the phenomena of the last eclipse by Norman Lockyer of England, who stands high in the astronomical circles of Europe, are such as to warn us to be stocking up our ice-chests. The recent eclipse, he says, has intensified our knowledge of the running down of the solar energy. With the reduction of the number of spots or prominences during the last four years, the territorial magnetism has been less energetic than it was during the preceding forty years. Every cloud, every air current, every tide depends upon the influence of the sun, and its present quiet condition indicates great heat on earth. When in a state of activity the sun throws out an atmosphere which serves as a shield for the earth, protecting it from abnormal influences of the sun. The absence of the green lines shows a great reduction in the temperature of the sun, and such a marked change in the sun should produce a corresponding change on the earth. A continuation of this changing of the sun's condition must inevitably be followed by serious results and radical climatic variations. To changes in the sun Prof. Lockyer is positive the great famines and droughts that have afflicted the earth are due. The other scientists do not take this view.

JUST as soon as Senator DILL was nominated for Governor the Radical press knowing how odious the term had become, denounced him as a carpet-bagger, because he happened to be born in Maryland while his aged father was sent there by his Conference to preach the gospel. "Carpet-bagger!" That's a nice "moral idea" to retail among voters of sense. To show the drift of this infamous attack upon Mr. DILL, we quote a paragraph from the Huntingdon *Monitor* of last week. The editor says:

A Republican Methodist minister, who is well known to many of our citizens, declared to a prominent Democrat of this county the other day that he intends to vote for DILL for Governor. The Reverend gentleman said that he firmly resolved to do that when the Republican papers began to abuse DILL as a Carpet-bagger simply because his old father was expounding Methodism in Maryland at the time of his birth. The Carpet-bag argument against DILL will prove a very unfortunate one of the Republicans.

WILD horses roam over southwestern Kansas. The difficult feat of capturing them was formerly accomplished with the lasso Entire herds are now secured by a new plan. The hunter's outfit ordinarily consists of a fast-walking pair horses atached to a wagon, four saddle ponies, provisions for several weeks, and six men. A herd being found, pursuers go towards them at a leisurely pace, doing nothing to frighten them. The wild horses run away, but are again and again overtaken. No effort is made to drive them in any particular direction, nor to hurry them. This is kept up day after day, until they become familiar with the sight of the men, who, at the end of two weeks, are able to go among them. They are somewhat docile through hunger, too, having been kept too steadily moving to permit of sufficient grazing They are at length driven to a ranch and secured,

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SENATOR DON CAMERON has been moving around Lebanon county for a day or two.

GENERAL HOYT attended the Northumberland Republican Conventon on Monday and made a brief speech at the close of the proceedings.

THE Republicans of Cameron county have renominated John Brooks, the present Cameron member, (in both senses) for the Legislature.

IN Berks county the Congressional struggle between Clymer and Warner is already decided and Clymer will receive four-fifths of the one hundred and eighty-three votes.

THE Democrats of Lehigh have renominated for Senator, Evan Holben; and for Assembly, Charles H. Foster; Ernest Nakle, Frank Heller, the last two being renominations.

JUDGE STEPHEN S. WILSON of Wellsboro, is reported as willing to run for Congress in the Tioga-Lycoming district, providing he can secure the nomination on the Greenback ticket. Mr. Wilson served a term in Congress from that district as a Republican.

OF the Democratic Congressional fight in Schuylkill the *Miners' Journal* says: "The contest is becoming warmer as the days glide by. There are three candidates in the field, Colonel J. M. Wetherill and Messrs. J. B. Reilly and John W. Ryon. Should Mr. Reilly gain the nomination it will be his third."

THE Dauphin county National Convention on Tuesday was attended by about eighty delegates, only seven districts being unrepresented. All the candidates nominated for the Legislature formerly acted with the Republican party. The nominations are: City Assemblyman, C. Wilson; County Assemblymen, A Matin and J. S. Eppler. It is probably a Cameron set up.

THE Greenback-Labor Senatorial Convention of the Thirtieth district—part of Schuylkill county—has nominated John Parker, better known as the Buckville blacksmith. Torbert, who was elected as an Independent Democrat in 1876, would not permit his name to go before the Convention. General Jack O'Brien of Tamaqua, was elected Chairman.

THE declaration of Northumberland county in favor of Congressman Killinger for another term, practically settles the Republican nomination in that district. It is composed of Lebanon, Dauphin and Northumberland, and as Killinger will get the indorsement of Lebanon, his own county, and has the power of selecting his own conferees in Northumberland, he will be the man, and Calder of Harrisburg, will have to wait.

ALDERMAN MCMULLEN, recently interviewed by the Philadelphia *Times*, and being asked if he thought Speaker Randall would be renominated in his district, said: "Yes, Sir, I do. He'll not only get it, but there won't be a dissenting voice in the convention. Elected? To be sure he'll be elected, by an increased majority. The people of this district have just got up their temper about Randall, and if there is any game attempted on him somebody will have to stand from under.

SAMUEL SHAFFNER has written a letter withdrawing from the Republican Executive Committee of Butler county. He has got tired of the old tricks of the old parties and joined the Nationals. He says: "They say we are Communists, but I would rather belong to a party that leaves me half of what I possess than to a party that would take all I have and pay no taxes. Their machinery is playing out; there is already a great many cogs out of their main driving wheel, and by November they will find it altogether out of running order."

THE *Miners' Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the county, is apprehensive of a Republican collation with the Schuylkill county Nationals and expresses its sentiments thus: "A determined effort will be made to induce the Republican Convention to endorse the nominees of the National party or upon failure to accomplish this to leave the nominations open To this prostitution of our party to a lot of political and banditti we protest, and call a halt to the politicians who have this disgraceful scheme in hand."

THE National-Greenback-Labor party of Huntingdon county held a convention on Tuesday, at which there was a full representation and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. C. C. North, cashier of the Union Bank, was nominated for Congress, with the right to choose his own conefrees. R. B. Foust, a merchant of Mill Creek, and the Rev. P. Doyle, of Huntingdon, were nominated for the Assembly. A full county ticket was also nominated.

THE Nationals of Schuylkill threw away a chance the Republicans had to gain a member of Congress in that district. Had General Cake been nominated, he would either have been formally accepted by the Republicans or would have absorbed most of their votes, and his election would have been almost certain. Charles N. Brumm, the National nominee, is a young lawyer of Democratic affinities, and a straight Republican candidate is now inevitable, with a bitter triangular contest to follow, ending in the election of a Democratic Congressman.

THE exciting judicial contest in Lehigh county ended on Friday by the nomination of the Hon. Edwin Albright over the Hon. Edward Harvey by a vote of ninety to twenty. For some time public sentiment in Lehigh county had fixed upon Mr. Albright as the successor of Judge Longaker with considerable unanimity. A short time ago Judge Longaker unexpectedly resigned and Governor Hartranft appointed Mr. Harvey to fill the vacancy. This was looked upon as an intrigue to intercept the current of popular sentiment in favor of Mr. Albright, and the sturdy Democracy of Lehigh have resented it accordingly.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A YOUNG son of Thomas Tregoning was drowned on Wednesday in the Allegheny river, while bathing at Foxburg.

THE Kinzua oil well near Kane has been tubed and flows a little every hour. It is probably good for ten barrels.

THE stockholders in the Bayard test oil well, McKeesport, have concluded to drill deeper. Nothing more than a tolerably fair show of oil has been found in the well.

IT is stated that the Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, *Dawn* is to be removed to Greensburg. Four newspapers are published in that borough now, but the *Tribune and Herald* thinks there is room for more. Which is sarcasm.

MRS. ED. W. BELKNAP *nee* Miss Carrie Corbett was arrested and tried for setting fire to Edenburg, immediately after the recent Penn avenue blaze. She was acquitted. On Wednesday she attempted to take her life at Parker City by poisoning, but the stomach pump saved her. She and her husband, Ed. Belknap, were boarding at the Maguire House, on Central avenue, and Ed. having been "bounced" by his recent employers doubtless caused her to despond. She is only fifteen years old, and her's has been a checkered life, although such a short one.

A WIND and rain storm passed over Monongahela City on Wednesday evening. The tower of the Presbyterian church was twisted out of plumb and must be rebuilt; the sheds in the rear of the church were completely demolished, and the windows on the west end broken. The Baptist church, just across the street, was also damaged to a slight extent, having the glass in the windows broken. The wooden bridge, which spans the river here, was unroofed on the west side for a distance of probably five hundred feet. Outhouses, chimneys, trees, fences, &c., were demolished in all directions, and destroyed fruit, garden truck, numerous lights of glass in dwelling-houses, &c., and many cellars were flooded. No damage to life or limb is reported.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The reported decrease of the National debt during the month of July is $206,307.

Charles W. Rigdon, real estate dealer of Chicago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Secured debts, $258,000; assets, $30,000.

The miners of the Tuscarawas Coal Company, at Uricksville, Ohio, struck against a reduction of wages from seventy to sixty cents per ton.

Warren Smith of Halifax, through the Rowing Association, challenges any man in America, Hanlan and Courtney excepted, to row a three mile race on Bedford Basin, for five hundred dollars a side.

The town of Alton and the Little Cotton Works, Utah, is in ashes, the fire having originated from the cigar of Judge Varn, who was lying on a lounge in the Swan House, and spread rapidly, consuming two hundred wooden buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

A Havana letter says the many emigrants returning penniless to Cuba are claiming protection of the Government, and difficult questions are rising between persons who reclaim their former possessions and those who have old credits against them or are actual owners of property.

At Hagerstown, on Wednesday, at a pigeon shooting match, Samuel Donshue, aged fifty, was shot dead, accidentally, by William Cokenour. At Lauanconing, Md., Mary Pritchard, aged nineteen, was killed; Robert Dick, aged twenty, probably fatally injured, and Abram Lynce severely bruised by the breaking of a swing.

The Land Agent of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha has issued an official circular letter giving notice that that road will not accept as final the recent decision of Secretary Schurz as to the right of citizens to settle on and remain in undisputed possession of lands granted the Union Pacific by the Government. Any such settlers will be dealt with as trespassers.

The monument erected to Capt. Jonathan Walker, by Rev. P. Fisk of Greece, Mich., was unveiled at that place yesterday. Captain Walker was known as "the man with the branded hand," a cognomen derived from the fact that the palm of his right hand was branded "S. S."—slave stealer—on account of his having assisted in running fugitives over into Canada on his vessels.

The astronomers from Rawlins and other points met at Denver on Wednesday, for the comparison of notes and a discussion of the observations. Prof. Watson feels certain he has discovered Vulcan southwest of the sun, about two degrees distant. Prof. Draper succeeded in getting a photograph of the spectrum of the corona, thus proving that most of the light of the corona is reflected from the sun, and is not due to ignited gas.

W. F. Schuckers and Thomas Nally, both newspaper men of Cairo, Ills., were stricken down by excessive heat on Thursday evening. They are considered out of danger now. Dr. Thompson, an old gentleman from Iowa, who has for the last year eked out a scanty subsistence by practice as a homœopathist, was found dead in bed the same evening. The cause of his death is supposed to be the heat and lack of proper nursing.

The Danly elevator, at Henry, Illinois, owned by Nicholson & Reelison, was struck by lightning during a terrific thunder shower on Wednesday night, and burned to the ground, together with the contents, over thirty thousand bushels of grain. The warehouse was worth thirty thousand and the grain about fifteen thousand dollars. Insurance, $10,000 on the building, and $5,000 on grain.

Hon. D. Morrison, accompanying a party of explorers with a military escort headed by General Rosser, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific land grant between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, will report on his return to certain New York capitalists who think of building a road to the Yellowstone and accepting from the Northern Pacific Company 5,000,000 of land as their consideration.

The towboat A. J. Baker, with three barges, arrived at St. Louis yesterday from Kansas City with 64,000 bushels of corn for this city. This is the second trip of this kind and was made in several days shorter time than the previous one by the Grand Lake, and shows that transportation by barges on the Missouri river can be successfully accomplished. The freight was six cents per bushel.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OF the 5,000 voters in Lynn, Mass., about 3,500 are shoemakers.

LORD BEACONSFIELD says "as long as there shall be an England there will be a Belgium."

THE Boston *Traveller* acknowledges that "party ties are weak" and that "there is no longer a common bond of union in the Republican party of the country."

THE Cleveland *Herald* thinks that if Sunday school books were not made so fearfully and drearily good, boys would not turn in despair to pernicious juvenile literature.

THE will of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, the actor, has just been proved by his widow, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his property. The personal estate is sworn under $100,000.

TWO parties of pursuers overtook Henry St. Clair in Cincinnati. One was led by the father of the girl with whom he had eloped, and the other by a Sheriff with a warrant for his arrest as a forger.

REV. MR. DE MATYR, has formally accepted the nomination of the Nationals for Representative in Congress from the seventh district of Indiana. He is a prominent and eloquent Methodist preacher.

THE Chicago *Times*, which is not always to be implicitly relied upon, has a report from Wisconsin that the Democrats of that State are disposed to unite with the independent Republicans for the election of Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter to the Senate.

GERMANY is delighted with the piano playing of Miss Anna Bock, a young American girl of German descent, who has been taught by Liszt, and has astonished critical audiences in Cologne and Wiesbaden. A brilliant future is predicted for her.

THE San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board has appropriated $28,000 "for sundries." It is well understood that the money had been used to bribe members of the Legislature to defeat a bill requiring frequent and accurate reports of mining operations.

KEARNEY—"The coming summer, instead of loading our ships with wheat, boys, we'll pack them with these moon-eyed lepers and send them back to their Flowery Kingdom, never more to force our children into hoodlumism and our parents to starvation."

CHARLES IV, asked the Duke of Medina Coeli how many towns and villages he owned. "Nine hundred and ninety-nine," replied the grandest of grandees. "Why not make the number up to one thousand?" "Because, sir, the sound of nine hundred and ninety-nine is much more vast."

A POPULAR library in Rome has actually been opened for nearly two years, day and evening, by the government. It consists of the book collections of some sixty monasteries with additions, amounting in all to some five hundred thousand volumes, and is visited by an average of four hundred readers daily.

BENJAMIN E. HARRIS, once an extreme member of Congress from Maryland, turns up again to tell the country that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution "have not been adopted," and that the time has just come to impress the country of its delusion by sending him to Congress.

LONDON *World*:—"When one has a friend it is not wise to try experiments upon him. Business partners who are profoundly attached usually begin to quarrel when they come to visiting terms and to reciprocity of hearthside hospitality. There is even a sense in which friends, like relations, are better apart."

AT a Texas ball a large number of married ladies who had brought their babies found it impossible to dance unless some of the gallant young men became nurses. The gallant young men took the babies into another room, changed their clothes, so that no woman knew her own baby, and when the mothers reached home that night there was consternation, which in Texas is called fun.

THE *Nation* presents Mr. Gladstone with a rhetorical Roland for Earl Beaconsfield's odious Oliver: "The real sources of English greatness had been sacrificed in a vain attempt to realize the gaudy dreams of a novel-writer who had climbed into power as a rhetorician through the intellectual degeneracy of a party which had ceased to have anything behind it but wealth."

MLLE HONA ANDRASSY, only daughter of the Austrian Premier, is to marry the second son of Prince William Albert of Montenuovo, who was the son of Maria Louisa, the great Napoleon's second wife by Count Neipperg, one of her ministers, whom she married as her second husband, and to whom she bore Prince William, Albert, August 9, 1821. The house of Montenuovo was raised to the princely rank by the Emperor Francis Joseph in 1864.

WE don't hear nearly so much raving as we used to about sweet sixteen but the sentimental infatuation about it still exists to a certain extent. American girls at sixteen, especially in the North, are not usually attractive to men. They are neither one thing nor the other. They lack the ingenousness, freshness, and freedom of girls, and they are without the tact, grace, or charm of women. They are very prone to be awkward, indefinite, silly, and they are very rarely pretty, however much promise they may give of prettiness.

BISHOP WHITTAKER, of Virginia City, Nevada, says that recently at Tybo he could get no building to preach in but a gambling house, and in response to the Litany, instead of "Amen," an excited listener, with his pantaloons stuffed in his boots, cried "Keno." At Ward a horse-race had been announced for the afternoon but at the Bishop's earnest request the racing was postponed till the religious services were over. The whole congregation went from the church to the race track at noon as the sermon was finished.

THE Chicago *Times* is not at all satisfied with the Congressional work of any party in Illinois during the present campaign. "The candidates," it says, "hold out no promise of improvements upon the weak character of the present delegation. Upon the whole, the course of the old graveyard party is shown to be still downward. Upon the whole, the course of the we-are the-saviors-of-the Union party is shown to be still toward final extinction. But the candidates presented by the 'national' tramp party promise no improvement in calibre by comparison to either."

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column. TTS&W

LANCELOT.

BY W. W. YOUNG.

How one grows old I cannot tell:
Are these my hands, so long and thin?
My voice is like a tuneless bell:
All day the spiders spin and spin.

Betwixt me and the sun. Betimes
I have a fancy to be glad;
I hear strange burdens of old rhymes,
And blare of trumpets. Once I had

Such fame dark Lucius' face grew white,
That night on Lessoyne's trampled field,
When through the dusk, athwart his flight,
The lion grinned upon my shield.

But if I wake, or if I sleep,
And dream an idle dream, God wot,
Would I were dead, and buried deep:
Anon a voice calls "Lancelot!"

"Sir Lancelot!" I lift my face,—
The world is very grey and cold:
Then comes a whisper out of space,
"He groweth old; he groweth old!"

Atlantic Monthly.

CRIME OF COURTADE.

A Recent French Murderer, and his Trial and Conviction.

[New York Sun.]

The Court of Assizes of Gers, in the South of France, has just held a murder trial of extraordinary interest.

In the village of Plaisance dwelt M. Dulin, occupying the ground floor of his house, whose first story above he let to a tenant named Courtade, a man of violent temper, an ugly neighbor, and bad pay. Courtade was always in hot water with M. Dulin, who at last gave him warning. Courtade refused to obey this notice to quit, brought suit instead against his landlord, and persuaded the Justice of the Peace, the bailiff, Burgan, and the Recorder, Lasserre, to visit the house, to make a personal examination of his grounds of complaint. The party of five, consisting of the tenant, the landlord, and the three court officers, under the leadership of the former, who, leaving them in the yard, on some excuse, went into the house, from which he immediately reappeared, armed with a couple of guns and a revolver.

"We are on the battlefield!" he shouted, "and here we must die. These two," pointing to the guns, "are for you, and this other for me."

"See here!" said the Justice, putting his hand on Courtade's shoulder, "you're not a child. Put down those things!" Courtade tucked one of the guns under his arm, brought down the other to an aim, and stretched dead M. Dulin and the Justice. Dropping that gun, he fired one barrel of the other at the unlucky bailiff, the charge taking effect in the shoulder, while he emptied the second barrel into the ribs of the Recorder, Lasserre, who had run some yards away. With his revolver Courtade next finished Burgan, who was begging mercy on his knees. By this time the Recorder, fatally hurt, as he was, had crawled behind a tree on the road.

"So you're hiding,——," cried Courtade, as he walked up and gave his shrinking victim a shot from each side of the tree. Then, holding his revolver up, he said: "You're all dead. Rest in peace! I've got a gun left for myself." With that he coolly walked back to the house.

The hapless widow of Dulin saw him coming, and locked her door. Courtade approached with a friendly gesture. "I don't want to kill you," he said; and with those words, resting his revolver on the window sill, took aim at the cowering woman, striking her in the left hip. She fell to the floor upon her baby, whom she had been holding in her arms, and whose wrappings were torn by the discharge. Courtade then entered by the window, and, finding that the woman did not stir, said: "Good enough! You've got your pay; now, I'll take mine!" With that he rushed up stairs to his chamber.

All this had happened in far less time than it takes to record, so that the noise of the firing had already brought the police to the house. A last shot was heard from Courtade's chamber as the gendarmes, breaking in his door, found him stretched, horribly mangled and drenched in blood, on his bed, having blown off a part of his skull with a gun so arranged that he could pull the trigger with his foot.

The victims below were hurriedly examined. The landlord, the Justice, and the bailiff were dead; the Recorder almost at his last gasp—he survived a quarter of an hour, muttering a few unintelligible words. But Mme. Dulin, saved by her self-control, was alive—she and her babe, who was unharmed. Her wounds at last healed, and it was she who described this terrible scene of carnage when Courtade—who also, to the wonder of everybody, recovered—was tried for murder at Auch.

On the 11th of the present month this trial began, before a vast audience. The Procureur-General, Diffre, came over from Agen to personally conduct the prosecution. A distinguished advocate, Corrent de Labadie was engaged to aid the defence. The prosecution accounted for the awful crime by showing that Courtade had had from boyhood an ungovernable temper. He served in the army, and on his discharge took a position as gamekeeper, in which his life was one of idleness and disorder. His waywardness, inability to brook contradiction, and frightful lapses into rage terrified everybody. His half solitary life in the woods increased his ill-humor and his misanthropy. He was always talking of killing somebody, and turned his apartments into a sort of arsenal, where he was forever furbishing and practicing with his weapons. Once, in a fit of anger, he took aim at his own mother, but spared her. If he missed a shot at an animal, he would fire the other barrel at a tree or into his hound. Still he seems to have had a demoniac coolness in the massacre at Plaisance, for Mme. Dulin described him as being perfectly calm while killing his victims.

It further appeared in evidence that Courtade had often threatened Dulin that he would "fix him," and that he would "settle the court officers." He said on one occasion that there would soon be something for the Plaisance people to talk about, the like of which hadn't been since the crucifixion; and if he couldn't get justice from the court he would have it elsewhere.

The defence accepted most of the posecution's theory, but pushed it into one of protection. Courtade's rage, they said, was the rage of a madman—he was the victim of uncontrolable fury, not a responsible being. It was also shown that Courtade hade been subject to epileptic fits, which presumably had affected his mind. Courtade himself was examined in court, according to the French custom in murder trials but with his horrible mutilation which had carried away part of his jaw, he spoke so unintelligibly that one of his jailers who had made a special study of his broken language, was forced to act as interpreter.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 13th of July the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, and Courtade was condemed to death.

The Dames of Ancient Greece.

[New York Times.]

Barely a month passes that some lecturer or essayist does not refer to the high culture and social freedom which the Grecian women of old possessed, and he generally mentions Sappho, Erinna, Corinna, and Aspasia as illustrations of such culture and freedom. So far as can be ascertained, those were extraordinary gifted women; but they in no wise represented the women of Greece. Even in Athens the centre and home of Grecian intellect, letters, and art, Aspasia, albeit the mistress of Pericles, and the companion of his studies and aspirations, (she would have been his wife had the laws of the capital allowed him to wed a foreigner,) was not accepted by her sisterhood—in fact, was not considered, as we should say respectable. Plutarch tells a very unpleasant story of her; she and women like her were called *hetairai*, a word that sounds much better in Greek than it would in plain English. They associated almost entirely with men, and were unquestionably the horror of the Mrs. Grundys of the Attic capital 2,300 years ago. The women of Greece in good society to use our modern phrase, had neither culture nor freedom. They were not the companions or peers of their husbands, fathers, or brothers; they were simply the bearers of children, and had, as far as known, no desire or thought beyond what they were. Their condition was quite similar to that of the Mohammedan women in later times, (the gynaceum and the harem seem to have been very much alike,) and would to-day be condemed as ignominious bondage. They were not even permitted to go to the theatre; (think what our women would say and do if such rule were enforced upon them;) in a word, they were treated like slaves, intended only for pleasure of men, their masters. A deal of nonsense is talked and written about ancient Greece and Athens as if we had nothing comparable to them in this age. Only their masterpieces in art and letters have come down to us, and it need not be said they are beautiful and worthy of all praise. But if we could see the real life of Greece and Athens as it was, we should be surprised and shocked. Of what we name delicacy or decency the ancient Greeks knew nothing, and could have understood nothing. They were plain and natural—coarse, we should say—to a degree that we can scarcely conceive of, and it is fortunate that they are separated from us by so many ages.

INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE.

And How They Sleep at the Presidential Mansion.

[Washington Letter to the Columbus Journal.]

The President and Mrs. Hayes thoroughly enjoy their present home, in spite of its evidence of many years of service; for the homely, old-fashioned White House is, in every sense of the word, a "home," from the richly furnished Red Room, where Mrs. Hayes receives her guests, to the large, well-stocked library and elegant bed-rooms on the second floor. The other reception rooms and the East Room have been frequently described, and their beauties extolled repeatedly.

The upper chambers open into a wide hall which is covered with the Turkey carpet formerly used in the East Room and which now begins to show evidence of long and hard usage.

Mrs. Hayes' bed-room has a Southern exposure, looking toward the Potomac and affording a view of the Washington Monument and the beautiful park south of the whitehouse. This room is furnished with white satin-wood, with upholsterings of pale blue French *cretonne*, showing to advantage against a black velvet marguerites. A small *boudoir* adjoining is occupied by little Scott Russel, who is still too young to leave his mothers wing.

The room of Mr. Webb Hayes across the hall, and facing Pennsylvania avenue, is furnished with black walnut and blue reps, with carpets and curtains corresponding in color.

The adjoining apartments are used as guest chambers, one of these has upholsterings of delicate pearl colored *cretonne*, with lambrequins of the same material overhanging rich lace curtains, and a soft Axminster carpet in similar delicate shades covering the floor; another (formerly occupied by Miss Platt, now Mrs. Hastings) is bright with crimson damask, the furniture, window and bed curtains and carpets all aglow with the rich, warm color, the hangings of the bed and windows being relieved by delicate lace inner curtains.

Blue is the prevailing color of little Fannie's room. Nurse Winnie shares this room with her at night, and is a sure protection from all harm.

Another guest chamber is furnished with ebony and crimson satin; rich damask and lace curtins, caught in the beak of a gilded eagle, and suspended over a massive bed, the sides of which are upholstered in satin, brocaded in different colors. Under this bed, concealed from view by the heavy curtins, is a long drawer, made by Mrs. Grant's order, and used by her as a receptacle for her long, trailing dresses. A small escretorie, standing by a window, is inlaid with colored woods, representing flowers and leaves, and underneath is a dainty footrest upholstered with a pale blue satin.

All of these bed-rooms are supplied with immense pier-glasses, massive chandeliers and handsome marble mantel-pieces provided with appropriate ornaments, and most of the apparments open into large bath-rooms.

The library is very homelike. The walls are lined with well filled bookcases, upon which are placed busts and statuetts in bronze and marble; great easy chairs are scattered about the room, an upright piano occupies a conspicuous position, and upon the long writing table are always to be found the latest books and periodicals, together with a basket of lovely flowers from the conservatory. This room is a great favorite with the family, and it is here that the intimate friends are invited for a social and undisturbed chat.

The family dining room, on the first floor, is rather gloomy in appearance, having dark furniture, carpet and curtins; but the old-fashioned mahogany side-boards, when covered with their glittering array of china and silver, serve greatly to lessen the gloomy effect. The china and plate, which is very fine, is supplied by the Government.

Father and Son to be Hanged.

[From the Chicago Times.]

SAULT STE MARIE, July 26.—Laban Amer and his son, aged about 21, were convicted of the murder of Mr. O'Brien and his son at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the district of Algona, sitting at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., last fall, and yesterday the Hon. Walter McCrea, Judge of that court, passed sentence of death by hanging upon both of the prisoners. The court room was filled to overflowing by the populace, who were well acquainted with the older Amer, he having been constable of the district for a long time. The prisoners are to be executed at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Sept. 12, if they do not get their sentence commuted, as perhaps they may, as a very large petition is being circulated for executive clemency. The prisoners heard their doom with cool indifference.

A TOUCH OF PITY.

Forth they set at early morn,
Happy in their hope,
Adown the path and through the corn,
And by a grassy slope;

Then o'er a stretch of clean sea sand,
And reached a slippery pier;
And there the brother raised his hand,
And said, "We'll cast lines here."

And, oh, the tremor of her heart
As tackle straight he set!
She deemed her brother had more art
Than any angler yet.

And at each bite she felt a glow
Of pride, that made her speak
In louder tones; there came a flow
Of blood to either cheek.

At last a catch! the silvery sides
Came twinkling o'er the pier—
She shrieked with joy; but soon the tides
Of joy were changed to fear.

As full she looked upon the thing
That writhed before her eyes,
The heart felt for its suffering,
She burst in tears and sighs!

And all her day was clouded dim
With thoughts she could not speak;
The voice was low; she stood by him,
But pale was now her cheek.

Her first glimpse of the ill and pain
That haunts the world that day
Disturbed her heart, and ne'er again
Will she so gladly play.

Ah, little maid, that mystery
O'ershadow all our work,
And unto many as to thee,
Has turned the bright to dark.

—E. CONDER GRAY, *in Good Words.*

GAMBLING IN SARATOGA.

An Hour in the Club House—The Games and Players.

[Saratoga Letter to N. Y. Sun.]

The successor of John Morrissey, Mr. Charles Reed, is a well-knit, muscular man, about five feet ten, of strongly marked, swarthy features, quiet demeanor, warm hospitality, and ready to take the chances without flinching. The main room of the club house would serve as a model well-ventilated ecclesiastical chamber. The walls are of pure white, the room is very spacious and high, beneath two lofty domes large and elegant chandeliers are suspended, rich and heavy curtains confine the light inside the high windows, and a beautiful velvet carpet covers the floor. Heavy black walnut and gold doors, mountings, and mirror frames make a pleasing contrast to the immaculate whiteness of the Alpine walls. There are no paintings in the room, the living pictures affording study enough for the observing visitor.

Banged around the room, about three feet from the wall, are three roulette tables, a faro lay-out, an American bunco game, and an elaborate dice table, with painted figures and dice on the polished surface, showing how much each throw will pay on a dollar investment. Three dice are used, so that at each throw from three to eighteen spots make the total count. If a person places a dollar on the 18 and three sixes are thrown, he receives $180; if a dollar is placed on 18, $60 is paid if 17 is thrown, and so on down to the average throw, when five or six for one is paid. The low combinations, three or four pay the same as seventeen and eighteen. Money placed on any single number, from 1 to 8, pays only dollar for dollar if it comes on one die, double if it comes on two, and treble if it comes on three; but if a person bets that any three will come, he receives $180 for $1 when he hits it. The presiding genius of this table has the white hairs and cheerful demeanor of a savings bank President, while the director of the faro bank closely resembles the Hon. John M. Francis of Troy. He is the embodiment of judicial dignity, and would not look out of place as presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. The roulette tables are presided over by an olive complexioned young man, with black moustache, who would figure well in a fashionable hop.

The point of attraction to-night is the lower roulette table on the far side of the room. A half dozen players sit in the chairs close to the table fringed by a border of larger lookers-on two and three deep. In the large, beautifully polished inlaid wood basin in the centre of the table the complicated part of the roulette mechanism is revolving slowly. There are thirty-eight little partitions in this revolving machinery, numbered from one up to thirty-six, with two others marked single 0 and double 00. The compartments are alternately black and red. On the table, at each side of the basin, are plainly painted large figures in red and black, with the single 0 and double 00. A large red diamond is painted on one side of each set of figures, and a black diamond on the other. The colors pay dollar for dollar. If a person places a dollar on a single figure, and that figure wins, he receives $36 for $1. Bets are also made on sections of figures marked out on the board, which are paid according to the chances of winning, the banker, of course, always having a precentage in his favor. For instance, there are thirty-eight winning or losing sections. The winner only gets thirty-six. If the ball stops on the single 0 or double 0, all on the table is raked in by the game keeper, unless some one has bet on the single or double 0, when they receive thirty-six for one, as on the other figures. The game keeper takes a marble between his thumb and forefingers, and giving it a dexterous twirl the marble flies around under an upper rim of large basin, in an opposite direction from the way in which the inside wheel with the numbered sections is moving. The marble spins rapidly, with a sharp occasional click against the hard wood for several seconds before it stops. Meanwhile gamblers are placing their money, or ivory chips representing money, on the numbers. The ball finally loses its impetus, drops down the side of the basin to the openings of the little portions, and after an ominous rat-tat or two, betting ceases, the ball and wheel stop, and the keeper cries out in a monotone, "Thirty-six, red," or "Thirty-five black," or whatever the number may be.

Play is becoming a little dull when a ruddy-cheeked horseman, whose stable costs him about $200,000 per anum, takes a seat at the table and tosses $100 to the gamekeeper, with the remark "White chips." A hundred ivory chips about the size of silver dollars are pushed over the smooth table toward him, and he begins by placing fifty on the red, the black color having won in the previous whirl. The ball flies around, the ominous clicks are heard, and the gamekeeper calls "twenty-four red." The horseman continues to bet freely, winning on an average two out of three bets, until his pile has grown to $2,000. Then cashing in his checks, he walks over to the lair of the tiger, and after a hot fight of an hour leaves the $2,000 in the tiger's rapacious maw, the judicial dealer taking it as coolly as though it were a legal fee.

The horseman's seat at the roulette table was taken by a quiet, keen, black-whiskered man, who resembled Jay Gould. He rapidly piled up a large quantity of chips, but his luck soon turned. The olive-complexioned young man swept his stakes from the board, and Jay Gould's counterpart left the table looking as though he were Erie-trievably ruined.

The next victim to take the seat was a heavily built man from Canada. He took a $10 note from among a few in his pocketbook, and pushed the book back in his pocket with vigor, as if he intended it to remain there. The $10 note melted away in a few minutes, another followed it, until finally, all that remained to him was a dollar bill. This he crumpled up and placed on the double 0; the ball whirled, soon stopped with a click, and the gamekeeper called "Thirty-one, black." The Canadian turned on his heel, and if the velvet carpet had been old and rotten he would have ground a hole in it.

And so the games went on, nine out of ten losing. There was one case of astonishing luck. A young fellow, said to be a bookkeeper from New York, bought $5 worth of chips at the dice table. Placing one on number 18, three sizes were thrown. He had won $180 on his first bet. He kept on playing, placing the dice himself in the large wooden cup, shaped like an hour glass. Instead of the sands of time dropping down, the sinews of life ran out of it until the young man had only a few dollars remaining. He left the dice table, and going over to the roulette game placed a dollar on the thirty-five black. As in the dice game, it was the first bet of the kind he had ever made, and he won again, receiving $36 for one. He kept on playing until he had piled up about $100, when he departed, probably only to return the next night, like a moth to the candle.

Play is very dull here compared with the former times. It is only after a big race day that the rooms are at all lively.

An old sport said yesterday he had been around to all the watering-places. They were all dull, and the only place where he saw any money being spent for wine, even, was at Coney Island.

W.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CANNED BUTTER.—Such has been the progress in the manufacture of American butter that the article is now marketed in all sorts of shades both for home use and foreign export. Fine creamery butter is made to retain its sweetness and purity, kept however long in any part of the world, especially in the warmer climates. Ships making long voyages or parties going on a cruise, and people living isolated in sections, with no opportunities for making or purchasing freshly-made butter, now no longer need eat poor butter, when a nice article can be obtained that will retain its flavor for an indefinite length of time. Canned butter now figures in the exports of the United States quite prominently. The butter is packed fresh from the churn, at the packing-rooms of the creamery. In the method of regulating the temperature lies the great secret of the success which our American creameries have obtained. Butter sealed in cans is free from foreign substances, such as salt and pickle. A can of butter that has been sealed nearly a year was found by an assayer to be as fresh as when made, and was not affected in the least by the tin. It has also been ascertained by experiment that dairy butter is more liable to melt in a warm temperature than creamery butter, for the reason that the latter consists of only a single churning and is packed closer, while the former generally consists of several churnings, which are apt to vary in quality in hot weather. The introduction of canned butter is destined to become of large industry, and the success of the movement is assured. The principal rival to American enterprise in this industry is Denmark, which country has for some years exported canned butter to various hot climates, but chiefly to South America. The great care taken by the Danish dairymen to preserve the grain of their butter, has given them an advantage in the past so far as the foreign export trade is concerned; but it is now claimed that the American-made article is superior to the Danish article in some respects, and that it can be (and is) sold at a less price than Danish butter, which is its only competitor. At a famous dairy farm at Gjeddesdol, 649,997 pounds (Danish pounds, one of which equals 1,102 pounds English) of milk, used for butter-making, yielded 22,270 pounds of butter, 100 pounds of milk thus producing 3.43 pounds of butter, or 29.2 pounds of milk producing one pound of butter, which is about the average yield of Danish butter.

Very little of canned butter is seen in our markets, and that little is put up by butter-makers for hotels and private parties who order it in that shape.—*Am. Cultivator.*

OATS FOR COLTS—Dr. Salmon says: In conclusion, let me add that some oats must be fed to colts to produce good horses; this is more particularly necessary in early life, while the constitution is being formed—for a considerable time before weaning, and especially at that period and to the end of the year. Beginning with a handful when the colt is a week or two old, it will certainly pay to gradually increase the amount to four or five quarts by the end of the year. After that, if the pasture and hay are first quality, oats are not of the same importance; but should not be withheld entirely. The amount that can be profitably given the second and third years depends on the conditions already mentioned.

Peas and good pea-vine hay answer the same purpose in forming healthy bones, muscles and nerves in growing colts, calves and lambs that is secured by feeding oats. Clover abounds in albunoids and bone material. Hence, hay made nominally of red top, timothy, blue grass or orchard grass is improved by a mixture of clover. All kinds of stock are benefited by having a variety of food daily. It is an old maxim, "a change of pasture makes fat calves."

SHEEP RAISING IN ENGLAND.—How sheep are kept by tenant farmers in England, is described in the *National Live Stock Journal*, by Mr. T. L. Miller, of Beecher; lil:

The experience of one farmer is substantially the experience of another, I will take a farm of about 150 acres. It has been occupied by the present occupant for forty years. The rent, including tax and poor rates, such as attach to the property, do not vary much from $30 per acre each year. About 100 acres are kept under the plow, and the stock consists, usually about 150 sheep, fifteen cows, fifteen head of other cattle, six wagon horses, one riding horse, and five or six colts of all ages. Four men are employed steadily, and five or six extra during harvest. I do not propose to follow the entire detail of the farm; as it is with the sheep part of the husbandry that we have to do, I will try to follow this through a year.

The sheep have been bred duriug the entire time of occupancy. Of the one hundred and fifty, there are about seventy-five breeding ewes—a portion going each year, usually at four shear, or five years old, and young ewes taking their places. If from any cause a ewe does not breed or shear well, she is turned out, and a younger one takes her place. This flock is bred for mutton and wool, and not for breeding purposes, or the money they will bring for these purposes. From six to twelve buck lambs, the pick of the lot, are sometimes held for a local trade, and the rest are made wethers of. These, and the ewe lambs that are not to be kept for breeding, are sold, usually at Christmas, to the butcher, weighing an average of about one hundred and fifty pounds each, and bringing from $15 to $18; and the aged ewes are turned off to the butcher at about the same time, or during the winter, weighing, usually, from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and seventy-five pounds, and bringing from $12 to $25 each. The ewes will shear about ten pounds of clean, washed wool; and such lambs as are kept over will shear from twelve to fourteen pounds.

The manner of keeping the sheep is substantially as follows: First starting the crops—twenty-five acres in wheat, twenty-five in turnips, twenty five in clover, twenty-five in barley. Starting the flock in the spring. They first go to the old pastures, where they are kept until the clover is ready, when they are put upon this (the field being divided by hurdles.) They are kept on each piece for three days to a week, in this manner keeping them on fresh feed, the first field being ready by the time they have got over the whole. The flock, it will be remembered, is mostly composed of ewes and lambs. After the wheat and barley harvest, they have in addition to the clover, the stubble fields, the fallow and rape, the latter being ready for the lambs at weaning time—say early in August—running on this until September, when they put upon turnips (the field being divided by hurdles;) the lambs leading and the ewes following. The lambs, from the time they are weaned, are put on the rape, with cake and peas—about one pound of cake and one pint of peas to four lambs, to start, increased to about double this amount, which will carry them to about one hundred and fifty pounds by Christmas. Usually the lambs go from white turnips to Swedes after a short time. The ewes are kept on stubble or clover until November, whin they go to the turnips, and are kept through the winter. Movable racks are provided for hay and are covered to keep it dry. Clover hay is fed, and the ewes are kept on these fields night and day until lambing time, when they are taken to the folds at night and put back during the day. This is the course pursued year after year upon the same farm and upon the same flock. There is a constant care and watchfulness exercised over the flock. The weights obtained under this treatment in England are seldom reached in this country, but may be reached as well here as there.

THE 1878 WHEAT CROP.—Mr. Henry M. Engle, of Marietta, Penna., one of our leading local agriculturists writes as follows for the *Practical Farmer*;

The wheat crop of 1878 deserves more than passing notice, as it is estimated the largest in the history of this country, or, perhaps, in the world. It is rather early to be too positive of such a conclusion, but present indications point strongly that way. Should such prospects be realized, prices must certainly decline to a figure below which it can be produced without loss to the farmers, and of which they should not complain, as they have for several years reaped fair crops at full prices, and have been less affected by the panic than any other of our industrial classes. From what the writer can learn, there is a strong disposition among farmers generally to thresh out and sell off their wheat crop as early as possible, in order to realize the best prices. This advice is given generally by agricultural journals, and may not be out of place as a rule, but there are two sides to this, as well as to most other questions.

We may, or rather we will not be likely to see such a general good wheat crop for a time at least, and possibly another year may bring with it quite an offset to this bountiful crop, which would be nothing unusual. With these possibilities would it not be better not to rush off too large a proportion of the present crop at once? Should there be only a moderate foreign demand, it will have to remain in the country at any rate, and would it not always be better for the producer as well as the consumer if the greater proportion of the surplus was held by the farmer instead of by speculators? It would certainly prevent the sudden fluctuations which are so common when any article of commerce is largely in the hands of the latter

In reference to future crops, I would like to dissipate the prevailing notion that we can no longer raise wheat crops such as our fathers did. That the seasons have much bearing upon our success or failure to raise good crops, I fully admit, but we also know that the Supreme Ruler has adjusted the laws of nature in such a manner that they do not prove strictly uniform each session, and that our forefathers' efforts to raise wheat were subject to these same irregularities, and they had no special advantage over us except a larger proportion of virgin soil; but one thing we had better keep in mind is, there has been scarcely a season in a score of years that there were not some fields of good wheat even in a year of general failure, which should teach us this lesson that the cause of our failure is not altogether owing to climatic influences; either our fields were not in proper condition, or our seed was not all right, or something else within human control was wanting.

No thanks to him who raises good crops in favorable seasons, but he who always or generally succeeds in raising fair to good crops, when all around him fail, it is he who deserves credit for overcoming the obstacles which have caused failures with his neighbors. Such instances may be seen all over the country, not only applicable to wheat but to other crops as well. Now, if our soil is to some extent exhausted for the purpose of raising certain crops, and we make efforts to extract therefrom what is not in it, we deserve failure since we have access to fertilizers which contain the necessary ingredients to manure any crop we may raise. All that is required is to ascertain what is lacking therein, and apply such deficiency, and we may just as well put ourselves squarely down to some process of this kind, for bountiful mother earth will not be cheated of her just dues without giving us fair notice when we tax her too heavily.

The Climax.

At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as Sozodont.

All its ingredients are botanic. It whitens the teeth, keeps them undiscolored, and free from blemish, and improves the condition of the gums.

Nothing but a broken bank is unmendable by Spalding's Glue. TTS

THOSE wishing the best instruction in Music, at very low rates, should address J. A. COOPER, Elizboro, Pa.

THE STATE FUNDS.

"Square Timber" Noyes Makes a Full Showing.

Where the Moneys are Deposited Subject to the Treasurer's Check.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 3, 1878.

For public information, and to answer, by a general reply, several inquiries as well from the press as from individuals in regard to the condition of the State Treasury when it came into my custody as State Treasurer, I herewith append detailed statements showing correctly the assets therein and their character and place of deposit. I also add thereto a statement showing the amount of assets now in the treasury and their place of deposit.

PREVIOUS REPORTS.

In accordance with my sworn duty, I have regularly published the monthly statements which the law requires of the amount of money in the General fund and where deposited, and on the 1st of July last I published the quarterly statement required by law of the amount of moneys in both the General and Sinking fund. Besides this, sworn statements showing in detail where the moneys were deposited have been filed monthly, as required by law, in the office of the Auditor General, where they can be seen at any time by the citizens of the Commonwealth. The assets in the treasury turned over to me by Mr. Rawle, the outgoing Treasurer, on the 6th of May, 1878, and representing the condition of the Treasury at the close of business on the 4th of May, 1878, and the places of their deposit, were as follows:

BANK BALANCES ON MAY 6TH, 1878.

Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh		$ 183,307 78
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia		318,414 20
Gold account Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia		338 18
People's Bank, Philadelphia		377,739 31
Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg		74,657 86
Lycoming National Bank, Williamsport		10,000 00
First National Bank, Philadelphia		23,017 37
Masonic Bank, Pittsburgh		14,900 00
First National Bank, Athens		3,000 00
Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg		40,000 00
First National Bank, Erie		12,000 00
First National Bank, Marietta		10,000 00
First National Bank, Lebanon		25,000 00
First National Bank, Harrisburg		41,000 00
First National Bank, Pharon		40,000 00
First National Bank, Wellsboro		10,000 00
Marine National Bank, Erie		7,000 00
Keystone National Bank, Erie		44,549 91
Greenville National Bank, Greenville		8,000 00
People's Savings Bank, New Castle		8,000 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Waynesburg		15,000 00
Mechanics and Manufacturers' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh		20,000 00
West Branch National Bank, Williamsport		10,000 00
Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Erie		7,000 00
Beaver Deposit Bank, Beaver		15,431 00
National Bank of Middletown		5,000 00
J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville		10,051 54
Delamater & Co., Meadville		40,000 00
Moore, Simpson & Co., Lock Haven		20,000 00
B. K. Jamison & Co., Philadelphia		33,991 33
Farmers' Bank, Harrisburg		5,000 00
Greensburg Banking Company, Greensburg		5 000 03
Dougherty Bros. & Co., Harrisburg		1,721 60
Bank of Commerce, Erie, Pa		3,896 48
Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa		6,140 82
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda		5,000 00
Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster		3,109 78
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester		1,003 80
		$1,454,362 01
Coupon account Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia		1,554 00
Advances to members of the Legislature as per receipt book in Treasurer's office		248,300 00
Cash in drawer		1,377 83
Balance in Treasury, May 6, 1878		$1,705,577 84

SIX BROKEN BANKS.

The total assets as shown above amount to $1,705,577 84. Of this sum there was in the general fund $283,694 83. This included $248,300 advances to members of the Legislature—and in the sinking fund $1,420,339 01. Of this amount the sum of $20 872 48 was carried upon the books of the department as in the following banks or banking institutions:

Dougherty, Bro. & Co., Harrisburg	$ 1,721 60
Bank of Commerce, Erie	3,896 48
Venango National Bank, Franklin	6,140 82
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	5,000 00
Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster	3,109 78
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,003 80
Total	$20,872 48

All of which institutions had failed.

For the item of $1,721 60, Dougherty Bro. & Co., the Commonwealth holds the bond of Mr. Rawle, with undoubted security for its payment. The reason for its not being paid on the 6th of May by Mr. Rawle was that there was yet in the hands of the assignee some property undisposed of. As soon as the affairs of the bank are wound up by the assignee Mr. Rawle will pay the balance into the treasury.

The other five broken banks were marked upon the books of the treasury when I took charge of it as "certified to the Attorney General" for collection, which took them out of this department, and no responsibility for their collection or settlement belongs to the Treasurer.

SLIFER AND KEMBLE'S CLAIMS.

It is but just to add that in the case of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, that suspended during the term of Hon. Eli Slifer as Treasurer, and the Venango National Bank, Franklin, that suspended during the term of Hon. W. H. Kemble as Treasurer, that both gentlemen claim that they were authorized depositaries of the State and that the moneys lost in them were deposited by the County Treasurers under authority of law. In the case of G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda, Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster, and the Bank of Brandywine, West Chester, that suspended during the term of Hon. Robert W. Mackey as Treasurer, there is on file in this office, for the use of the Commonwealth, the bond of Hon. R. W. Mackey, with unquestioned security conditioned for the payment of whatever amount may not be received from the assets of said banks.

HOW NOYES FIXED THE LEGISLATORS.

The item of $248,000, "advanced to members of the Legislature" was deducted from their warrants by me when paid at the close of the session and proper vouchers have been filed in the Auditor General's office for the same.

With the exception of the $20,872 48 in the six broken banks as herein explained, the balance as turned over to me by Mr. Rawle, was in the several banks as certified by them to the Auditor General and was subject to my check as Treasurer.

I found no notes, checks, due bills or other evidences of debt owing from any individual firm or corporation to the Treasurer or Commonwealth other than those contained in the foregoing list.

I herewith append statement of the balance in the treasury at the close of business on the 31st of July, 1878, showing the amount of assets to be $1,225,943 35. Of this sum there was in the general fund $313,861 26, and in the sinking fund $912,062 10.

The amount of money in the sinking fund not appropriated to payment of outstanding loans that have been called for redemption and are due and payable the 1st of August and 1st of October, 1878, is $29,570 24.

There will be due on the 1st January and February, 1879, interest on the public debt amounting to $6,5,000 00, of this amount there is in the treasury now but $29,570 24, and the balance will have to be provided for by the collection of revenues belonging to the sinking fund.

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY, JULY 31, 1878.

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Philadelphia	$80,227 54
Peoples Bank, Philadelphia	80,867 50
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	50,319 80
Mechanics Bank, Harrisburg	62,959 95
Gold account Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Philadelphia	6,316 38
Lycoming National Bank, Williamsport	10,000 00
First National Bank, Philadelphia	10 000 00
First National Bank, Athens	3,000 00
Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg	20,000 00
First National Bank, Erie	8,000 00
First National Bank, Marietta	30,000 00
First National Bank, Harrisburg	20,000 00
First National Bank, Pharon	15,000 00
Marine National Bank, Erie	5,000 00
Keystone National Bank, Erie	29,549 91
Greenville National Bank, Greenville	8,000 00
Peoples Savings Bank, New Castle	4,000 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Waynesburg	14,800 00
Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank Pittsburgh	10,000 00
West Branch National Bank, Williamsport	10,000 00
Humboldt Safe Deposit and Trust Company	7,000 00
Beaver Deposit bank, Beaver	10,471 00
National Bank of Middletown	5,000 00
Dougherty Bros. & Co., Harrisburg	1,721 60
Delamater & Co., Meadville	20,000 00
Moore, Simpson & Co., Lock Haven	33,000 00
B. K. Jamison & Co., Philadelphia	30,991 30
Farmers' Bank, Harrisburg	27,671 54
Greensburg Banking Company	5,000 00
First National Bank, Lebanon	25,000 00
Dime savings Institution of York	15,000 00
Beaver Savings Bank of Beaver	15,000 00
Centre County Banking Company, Bellefonte	5,000 00
O. Kummell & Sons, Somerset	2 000 00
Bank of Commerce, Erie, Pa.	$3,896 48
Venango National Bank, Franklin	6,140 82
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	5,000 00
Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster	3,109 78
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,003 80
	19,150 88
	$1,208,707 29
Coupon account Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia	12 414 00
Cash in drawer	4,802 07
Balance in treasury, July 31, 1878	$1,225,923 36

PRESENT CONDITION.

These moneys are on deposit and are subject to my check as treasurer, and none of them are loaned by me to individuals, firms or corporations

Bonds and collateral securities are held by the department to secure the above deposits.

By comparing this statement with the statement of the commissioners of the sinking fund published 1st July, 1878, it will be seen that after the call of 1st July, 1878, for $182,800, payable 1st October, 1878, all the moneys in said fund on the 1st of July, 1878, were applied to payment of called and overdue loans and interest upon the public debt, and the $29,570.24 now in the sinking fund accumulated during the month of July.

I will thank you if you will give publicity to this letter by its publication in your paper.

I am your most obedient servant,
AMOS C. NOYES,
State Treasurer.

THE BONANZA MINES.

Some Startling Figures Concerning The Wealth They Have Produced.

One Hundred Millions of Dollars Taken Out of the Mines.

[Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.]

On Tuesday last there was a shipment of bullion from the Bonanza mines which completed the mighty aggregate of $100,000,000 shipped from those mines. The exact figures were, from the California $40,517,552 30, and from the Consolidated Virginia $59,493,532 85—a total of $100,011,085 05. From this the California has paid twenty-six dividends, aggregating $28,080,

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 10, 1878

THE DISPUTED PRESIDENCY.

THE letter of MANTON MARBLE will be read with deep interest by all, and especially by Democrats, as an important contribution to the history of the disputed Presidency, and of the formation of the Electoral Commission. It is written with great power and clearness—a characteristic of Mr. MARBLE—and his well understood intimate relations with Mr. TILDEN stamp it as authorized. It is the answer of the late Democratic candidate to the censure to which he has been subjected within his own party, for the alleged failure to meet the responsibilities of his position in the winter of 1876-'77 with intrepidity and courage. It shows that Gov. TILDEN had a well defined policy which he urged on the Democratic members of Congress, by whom, in the general scare and the demands of the "business interest," it was put aside for the Electoral Commission plan. Gov. TILDEN'S plan was to stand on our rights and the justice of our claim; insist the count should go on in accordance with well established precedents—precedents fixed by the Republican party—and trust the people to overwhelm the schemes of revolution and violence said to be hatching, by which GRANT was to inaugurate a President on the mere say-so of President *pro tem.* FERRY at the point of the bayonet. Subsequent developments have shown that if the battle had been fought out on the line suggested by Governor TILDEN the HAYES fraud never would have been successful, for there were enough Republicans in the Senate, united with the Democrats, to have rejected in that body the pretence of power in the hands of FERRY to decide absolutely what electoral votes should and should not be counted. Mr. MARBLE'S letter, notwithstanding its respectful tone, veils a censure of the Democratic Senators on the Committee that reported the Electoral Commission law, for giving away the great question at issue. Reference is probably made to Senators THURMAN and BAYARD. The letter will probably call forth explanations from them. It is important in another respect, for it is plainly a document that places Gov. TILDEN in the field for a renomination by the Democratic National Convention for President, as it combats very effectively the objection that lies in the minds of most Democrats to Governor TILDEN'S candidacy in 1880.

MR. MARBLE'S SECRET HISTORY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who appears to be well posted on all matters relating to the electoral controversy, thinks Mr. MARBLE'S secret history may lead to angry discussion; from which we judge the correspondent is of opinion that Senators THURMAN, BAYARD and RANSOM, who composed the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on the disputed Presidency, and who agreed to the plan of settlement before it was submitted to the House Committee, will not rest quiet under the implied censure of their action which runs through Mr. MARBLE'S letter.

The *Sun* writer takes issue with Mr. MARBLE'S averment that Governor TILDEN had a well defined plan to meet the electoral dispute, but insists that he was lamentably deficient in this respect. We quote:

It is well known that Mr. Tilden invited some of the leading Democrats to visit New York in November, 1876, on the eve of the meeting of Congress. They went there, expecting to find some plan of action either matured or prepared for consideration. To their astonishment Mr. Tilden had no definite or indefinite proposition to offer, and no plan of any kind appeared to be formed in his mind.

He had a vague hope that Mr. Conkling, Gen. Butler, Mr. Drexel, the banker, and others, who from their position in the Republican party, or their personal relations with Gen. Grant, would be able to exert such an influence at Washington as to prevent the consummation of the conspiracy in Congress. At that time he certainly did not suggest any mode or unifying Democratic action or of confronting the Republican leaders with a settled and positive programme of policy which would draw the line distinctly between the two parties, and enable public sentiment to crystalize on one or the other.

Congress met on the 4th of December 1876, and from that time forward, until the joint committee reported the Electoral bill in the middle of January, it was found to be wholly impracticable to get any clear understanding of Mr. Tilden's views and wishes. Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives visited New York to confer with him on this subject, in order to assure perfect co-operation between the party in Congress and the President-elect. Some of them went as informal committees and remained days in conference without reaching any conclusion whatever.

They returned to Washington no wiser than they went away, uniformly reporting that they found Mr. Tilden unsettled in judgment as to any measure of his own, and equally uncertain between various modes alternatively suggested by his visitors. If, therefore, as Mr. Marble states, "it is no secret now that upon this issue (to resist the count of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate) Mr. Tilden counseled many of his friends in the leadership of the House, who visited him in New York during the Christmas holidays not only to stand but to force the debate, first in the House, then in the Senate," he concealed that counsel from several leading members, who are still living and can speak for themselves.

The Electoral bill, the correspondent holds, was the offspring of the doubts and hesitancy which resulted naturally from Governor TILDEN'S indecisive course. "There was no pilot, or directing mind," he says, "to weather the storm. Mr. TILDEN, the chosen leader of the party, gave no sign. Had he lifted his finger, or in any way positively indicated a purpose, he would have been followed to any extremity." The *Sun* writer concludes as follows:

Only a few days before the adjournment of the last session of Congress some correspondent had a private conversation on this very subject with Senator Bayard. Senator Bayard was a member of the joint committee which reported the bill providing for the Electoral Commission, and was also a member of the Commission. Mr. Marble, by implication at least, if not directly, reflects on Mr. Bayard and the other Democratic Senators who reported the Electoral bill, and seeks to convey the idea that they surrendered an impregnable position. This makes it entirely proper to give Mr. Bayard's own version of the situation at the time.

It needs no endorsement to convince the people of this country that a man cast in the mold of Mr. Bayard is not one to surrender any cause which he knows to be right, or to make any statement which cannot be implicitly relied upon. In the conversation alluded to Mr. Bayard said that he had gone to New York to see Mr. Tilden for the purpose of obtaining his views, as he believed the Democrats in Congress should be guided by his wishes. Mr. Tilden's talk was all generalities—he had much to say of trusting to public sentiment, but proposed no practical plan.

Failing to receive any suggestion from Mr. Tilden which could be acted upon, Senator Bayard returned to Washington, and with his associates on the joint committee consented to a plan which they had every reason in the world to believe would result in giving Mr. Tilden his rights. That they were basely, treacherously deceived, is no more fault of theirs than of honorable men before them who have trusted only to be betrayed.

We presume the Democratic members of the Senate Committee, who came within the scope of Mr. MARBLE'S criticism will be heard from, and until then it would be well to suspend judgment.

THE STATE FUNDS.

The clear statement of State Treasurer NOYES, published in THE POST of Monday, will, we think, satisfy everyone that it is his purpose to administer the State finances so that they may be understood by every citizen. It is the clearest and most satisfactory statement we have had from the State Treasury for years, and accounts for every dollar that is or should be in the strong box. When Colonel NOYES took charge of the Treasury on the 6th of May, he receipted for a balance of $1,705,577 84; but there was included in this, and carried on the books of the treasury, $20,872 48 deposited by former Treasurers in five banking institutions which have failed. Treasurers RAWLE and MACKEY are responsible for $10,000 of this money, and the State is amply secured by their bonds, the delay in adjusting the same being caused by the expectation of realizing from the assets of the banks. The remaining $10,000 has come down as a legacy from Treasurer SLIFER and KEMBLE, and is in litigation.

The balance in the Treasury on the 31st of July last, Colonel NOYES reports at $1,225,923 36 deposited in various banking institutions throughout the States, the largest deposit being with the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, amounting to $580,227 54. This bank has, for many years, been the fiscal agency of the State in Philadelphia, paying interest on bonds, etc. When Col. NOYES took charge in May, there was on deposit in Mr. W. H. KEMBLE'S People's Bank in Philadelphia $477,730, and this has been reduced to $89,867, and the Allegheny Bank in Pittsburgh has had its deposits also reduced from $183,307 to $50,309. Col. NOYES' plan seems to be to make his largest deposits with the bank which is the recognized fiscal agent of the State in Philadelphia, and distribute the balance in small sums to the country banks. Bonds and collaterals are held by the Treasury to secure these deposits. No funds of the State have been loaned to individuals, firms or corporations, by Col. NOYES; and the existing treasury balance of a million and a quarter is subject to his check as Treasurer. It seems to us the exhibit is clear and satisfactory; and it is the first thoroughly complete showing of the State finances we have had in many years.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic nominations in Ohio for Congress are very strong, and indicate a purpose not only to carry a majority of the delegation, but to make it a brain power as well as a numerical one in the House. Among the Congressmen already nominated in sure Democratic districts are Judge GEDDES in the Mansfield district, Mr. ATHERTON of Newark in the Zanesville district, General WARNER in the Marietta district, and ex-Speaker CONVERSE in the Columbus district. General EWING in his district, Mr. SAYLER in Cincinnati, and JOHN A. MCMAHON in the Dayton district, are also certain of nomination and election. In the Toledo district there is an exciting contest, and the nomination of FRANK HURD, who made a brilliant reputation in the last Congress, is expected. The Democrats will probably carry twelve of the twenty members elected to the House. Senator THURMAN seems to be in high favor with all classes of Democrats in the State, and at the proper time will get a send-off for the Presidential nomination, from a State Convention, that will be both unanimous and enthusiastic. Everything points to the probability of TILDEN and THURMAN being the leading candidates in the next National Convention. THURMAN will be strong in the South for the nomination, as we notice many influential Democrats of that section are already declaring for him; and he is said to have, with few exceptions, the support of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress from that part of the Union. Sometimes this is a help, but just as often it is the reverse. TILDEN was no favorite with Congressmen in 1876, and his nomination was forced by the popular voice.

RECKLESS AGITATORS.

Great injustice would be done the laboring and artizan class in this country by accepting either DENNIS KEARNEY or the visionary and shallow-pated crew who have flocked before the Congressional Committee, in New York, as representatives of their views and aspirations. KEARNEY, in his Faneuil Hall speech on Monday, simply "curses, calls names and threatens death," as the *Nation* puts it, and without avowing any principles, save hatred of the property class, invites all who toil with their hands for a living, to "pool" their political principles, and take up his class warfare. Simplified it means a war on the men who have money by those who want money, for we take it no one will enlist under KEARNEY'S banner who would object to being better off. That is the object of their labors—the incentive of their industry. That there have been great wrongs inflicted on the working classes by the growth and exactions of corporate power is true, and it is also a fact much of their suffering is directly traceable to the bondholding and capital class, which in the past ten years has forced a financial policy on the Republican party and the country that has borne fruit in bankruptcy, idleness, want, tramps and crime. But it is no way to remedy these evils to preach a crusade against the rich and make war on property. This is simply unadulterated nonsense. The reading of KEARNEY'S speeches, if the Faneuil Hall one is an example, will serve as their antidote. The great mass of intelligent American mechanics can have no sympathy with their manner or matter; and while he may find adherents among the ignorant or knavish, or with the few European Reds in the country, he will make no headway with sensible men. His speeches are pitched to the key of San Francisco, where the laborer has suffered exceptional wrongs. They will not go down on this side of the continent.

Turning to the representatives of labor—falsely so-called—who have appeared before the Labor Committee in New York, the absurdities they have presented and argued would be laughable were it not a sad thing to see men of some intelligence seeking to overturn our free and independent system of government, and substitute in its place what might be properly called a paternal despotism as absolute as that of Russia, in its interference with the free action of the citizen. The New York *Sun* after going over the evidence submitted to the Committee, groups as follows the remedies so far suggested to remedy the stagnation of business and industry. Like KEARNEY'S speeches, they are for the most part their own best answers:

Abolish capitalists.
Abolish interest.
Abolish private ownership of land.
Abolish private property.
Abolish the patent laws.
Abolish the customs duties.
Abolish all laws for the collection of bills of credit.
Abolish private ownership of machinery.
Abolish the practice of giving Government land to railroads.
Prohibit employment of children under 14.
Prohibit the employment of anybody but citizens on public works.
Prohibit the doing of public work by contract.
Prohibit Chinese immigration.
Lay a graduated tax on incomes to prevent large accumulations of property.
Furnish Government work for the unemployed.
Open industrial schools at the expense of the Government.
Raise the income of the Government by direct taxation.
Build 200 war vessels.
Put the soldiers at work on the prairies.
Enact a universal eight-hour law.
Create a Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Make it illegal for women to work long hours.
Have all machinery run on the co-operative principle for the benefit of the people.
Amend the Constitution for the benefit of the laboring man.
Establish Government co-operative societies.
Make the administration of justice gratuitous.
Give everybody the right to vote—women included.
Let the general Government control public education.
Establish minority representation.
Let the Government issue unlimited greenbacks.
Call in all Government bonds and National bank notes.
Let the Government own and run all railroads and telegraph lines.
Keep politicians out of office.
Submit all laws to the people for approval or condemnation.

Some few ideas may be commended, but apply them all to our Government and we have a crazy system that could best be administered by lunatics.

GARRULOUS GRANT.

General GRANT'S friends are advising him to close his mouth on his war reminiscences, as he has drawn on himself by his *Herald* interview, a Gattling Gun fusillade from every point of the compass—from Major Generals as well as high privates. It is remarkable that a man of GRANT'S reputed sagacity and caution in speech, should attempt to determine important historical points away from reliable and official sources of information, and relying solely on a recollection which has been demonstrated to be untrustworthy. Gen. WARREN convicts him of injustice by citations from his (GRANT'S) official reports. His underrating LEE and declaring he "was not anxious when LEE was in front of him," was a foolish thing to say, as well as his statement that the numerical strength of Confederates and Federals was not unequal in the Virginia campaigns, in which GRANT lost more men in killed, disabled and prisoners than LEE had under him. So too of the story he was not surprised at the battle of Pittsburgh landing, and in a very precarious condition until BUELL'S army arrived. On the question of surprise, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Right here in Cincinnati are 100 soldiers, good men and true, the peers of Grant and Sherman in good sense and veracity, and of greater commercial or professional ability, who will testify that in every good, just or usual sense Shiloh was a surprise and an outrage upon common sense and military prudence. In Ohio 2,000 survivors of that battle will testify to the same thing. That the truth of history may be preserved this testimony will be taken.

Nor does "fighting JOE" HOOKER take kindly to the revelating by GRANT that there never was a battle on Lookout Mountain, and exclaims in bitter sarcasm: "Oh no, of course not! And there was no rebellion, and no battle of Waterloo, and no NAPOLEON and no JULIUS CÆSAR, and there is no history! Certainly not! And I never was anything but a member of the Society of Friends!"

BEN BUTLER is the only "distinguished" General who appears to be placated by the GRANT interview. The ex-President kindly uncorked the bottle in which he had put bold BEN, and said he never meant anything by the cutting phrase, and that BUTLER is not only "a man of great ability, but a patriotic man, and a man of honor, courage, and sincere convictions." BENJAMIN melts under this, as his weak point is his military prowess, and at once comes to the front favoring an act of Congress creating GRANT a Field Marshal for life with $25,000 a year.

But when General GRANT abandons the field of military criticism and revelation, and enters that of politics he fares even worse. The *Herald* man reports him as saying that "the preservation of the Union was a secondary consideration in the prosecution of the late war between the States by the Federal Government," and that the "destruction of slavery was the supreme object." This is a curious misstatement. The North entered on the war not to destroy slavery but to maintain the political union and integrity of the nation. The Emancipation proclamation was avowedly a military and not a political stroke, and did not apply to all the slaves States, but excepted more than a third of the South. Mr. LINCOLN, after having suppressed the emancipation proclamations of FREMONT in Missouri and HUNTER in South Carolina, hit the truth in a happy and characteristic way, in his celebrated letter to HORACE GREELEY, August 22, 1862, in which he said:

I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear I forbear because I believe it would help to save the Union.

That letter is conclusive as against GRANT'S theory; a newly discovered one by him, and in which he never acted during the war. The great ULYSSES had better pick up the cork with which he impressed BUTLER and bottle himself up.

THE fearful railroad accident near Steubenville, at an early hour yesterday morning, explains itself and seems to have been the result of the most criminal incapacity and recklessness, on the part of the conductor and engineer of the freight train coming eastward into which the fast line bound west, going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, collided, the freight coming east at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The fast line left Steubenville three minutes late, but was probably on time when the collision occurred. The only explanation so far given of the freight train being in the way is that the *conductor's watch had stopped* or was twenty minutes slow; the engineer appears to have been a new man recently promoted, and probably deferred to the conductor. The recklessness of the latter seems inexplicable, as he should have known it was near the time of the west bound fast line; and that that train was entitled to the track. His place was on a siding. If there had been a night operator at Mingo junction, it is claimed the collision could have been avoided. The dispatcher at Denison knew a collision was unavoidable when told the freight had passed a certain siding, where it should have switched off, and gone East, but he could not reach either train with a telegraphic warning. The results of the accident are appalling, for the killed outright number thirteen, and the wounded between thirty and forty. The management of the Pan Handle road of late has been first class in every respect, showing competent direction at the head, and this accident comes as a sad break in the good record it was making. There will be a thorough investigation by the Coroner at Steubenville, in which we have no doubt he will have the co-operation of the management of the road. It should be conducted in the most searching and determined manner.

THE Pacific Railroad Companies affected by the recent land decision of Secretary SCHURZ have formed a combination and propose an active resistance. They have issued a circular notifying all parties that any attempt to pre-empt their lands under the decision of the Interior Department will be resisted, and the parties ejected. They also give notice of their purpose to ignore what they term "the so-called decision of the Secretary of the Interior," and that they will continue the sale of lands as heretofore, at prices fixed by the respective companies. It is probable that a test case will shortly be made, in order to have the question at issue adjudicated by the courts. The companies may be forced to roost lower.

SPRINGER of Illinois, a member of the POTTER Committee, thinks it has ample evidence to warrant HAYES' impeachment, and that he will be tried by the Democratic Senate after the 4th of March next, and will go out with WHEELER, who is guilty of the same offences; then the Democrats of the Senate will elect a President *pro tem.* who will occupy the White House until a new election is held. All of which, except HAYES' crimes, we religiously disbelieve. He is to stay in as an awful example.

ACCORDING to the report of our Consul at Hamburg the condition of the labor market in that section of Germany is far from encouraging. The cost of living has enormously increased since the war, while wages have not advanced in anything like the same proportion. The reports from the Bordeaux district in France, are on the other hand, excellent. Wages are fair, and the workingmen, by thrift and industry, are comparatively prosperous

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IF the workingmen pool their principles as KEARNEY recommends, they will probably come out of their contests as the stockholders of railroads which pool their earnings; that is with a great deal of experience and no dividends.

JOHN KELLY, notwithstanding the bitter censure he comes in for as a "boss" politician, as Comptroller of New York city has reduced its debt $2,261, 189 since the first of January. As "bosses" are a political necessity in New York, JOHN KELLY appears to be one of a likely kind.

GORHAM, the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, having been on a prospective tour through Pennsylvania, writes "it is not probable any Republican names will be presented in opposition to Senator CAMERON'S re-election." We should say so. They "dursent," as the boys say.

THE nominations made Tuesday by the Democratic Convention of the First Legislative district, comprising Allegheny City, complete, the Democratic ticket in this county, with the single exception of the Forty-fourth Senatorial district. Messrs. W. S. RENO, MORRISON FOSTER and SAMUEL R. STEWART, the nominees from the First district, are all men of correct views and strict honesty. The principles expressed in the resolutions, to which these gentlemen are pledged, must meet the warm approval of taxpayers who have suffered so heavily from pernicious legislation, and the misrepresented voters of Allegheny will doubtless indorse both the candidates and their platform in November.

THE Democratic Convention of the Forty-second Senatorial district, in Allegheny City, Tuesday, nominated JEHU P. SMITH of Sewickley, for State Senator, and adopted resolutions pledging the candidate nominated to a reversal of the Ring policy that has obtained in the Legislature, and to laws for the economical collection and disbursement of public funds. This is sound doctrine, and Mr. SMITH will prove a faithful and intelligent advocate of it. He has been nominated by the Nationals, and his support by the Democracy should secure his election in this strong Republican district over as devoted a Ring man so Senator MCNEILL.

THE resolutions adopted by the KEARNEY meeting at Boston on Monday evening threw no light on the specific measures proposed to remedy existing grievances. They are merely denunciatory, and so bitterly so that Mr. KEARNEY evidently inspired them. It is when these wordy agitators essay to formulate a plan of positive legislative action that they discover what irreconcilable theories they have among them. Still the development of KEARNEY'S leadership in Massachusetts will be watched with interest. An ugly feeling undoubtedly prevails in the old Puritan Commonwealth, and it looks as if the existing order of things political would be smashed or turned upside down.

UNDER the Radical apportionment the townships between the rivers are united with those on the North Side in the Fifth Legislative district. It runs from McKeesport to Sewickley, and then dashes up the rivers around Allegheny City to the Butler line. The Democrats held their convention for the district on Tuesday, and nominated WILLIAM DICKSON of Sewickley, and Major NATHANIEL FINCH of McKeesport, for Representatives in the Legislature. The nominations are good ones, and should attract the anti-CAMERON and anti-Ring vote of the district. The Democrats carried this district in 1874, and should do so this year.

THE Austrian invading army is meeting with serious resistance in Bosnia, and the probabilities are the opposition is greater than reported. This resistance causes great indignation in Austria, and that Government, believing the insurrection is instigated by the Porte, has threatened to withdraw her Ambassador at Constantinople if the trouble continues. The Sultan disclaims any connection with the uprising. The reported skirmishes prove now to have been severe battles, in which heavy losses were sustained. Austria, however, is able to restore perfect order in a comparatively short time.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Greenback conferees of Warren, Erie and Venango counties—the Twenty-seventh district—have nominated Wesley Chambers of Oil City, for Congress.

THE Greenbackers of Venango and Warren counties have nominated Robert E. Taggart of Tidioute, for State Senate. Mr. Taggart was endorsed by the Warren Democratic County Convention on Tuesday.

THE Democratic Convention met at Meadville on Tuesday. The principal nominations made were J. B. Brawley for Congress and J. W. Green for the Senate. The State platform and ticket was endorsed by the Convention. Addresses were made by Senators Allen and Dill, many other prominent Democrats being present.

AT the Warren Democratic County Convention, held at Warren on Tuesday, the ticket placed in the field by the Greenbackers was nominated as follows: J. B. White for Assembly, W. J. Jackson for Register and Recorder, James Roy and W. S. Maultby for Commissioners, and Robert Taggart of Tidioute, for State Senator. Major D. W. C. James of Warren, was the choice of the convention for congressman, with power to appoint his conferees.

THE Republican County Convention of Huntingdon county, on Tuesday, named Horatio G. Fisher for Congress. Mr. Fisher is at present Senator from the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Franklin, having been elected in 1876 to serve for four years. The county ticket nominated is as follows: Assembly, Samuel M'Vitty, W. S. Smith; Prothonotary, W. M'Night Williamson; Register and Recorder, J. D. Kuntzelman; Treasurer, Solomon Isenberg; District Attorney, George B. Orlady.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TWELVE English clergymen have in one month joined the Church of Rome.

EACH convict in the State Prison at Concord is allowed to take one religious paper. More than 100 subscribe to the *Boston Pilot.*

QUEEN CHRISTINA, the mother of ex-Queen Isabella and consequently grandmother of young King Alfonso, is seriously ill. She is in her seventy-seventh year.

KING ALFONSO proposes to erect a monument to his wife, the State voting $50,000 per annum toward building it until it is finished, the King giving $40,000 a year.

MR. ISAAC W. ENGLAND, the publisher of the N. Y. *Sun*, is likely to be the dark horse for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Fifth district of New Jersey.

COLONEL WILLIAM S. WILSON, a prominent attorney and ex-chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, died at Bellefonte, Pa, on Saturday.

GENERAL DAVIS of Doylestown, Pa., in Paris as a Commissioner, has presented Revolutionary relics of the Marquis of Lafayette and General Rochambeau to the French government.

BOSTON'S total valuation is $631,000,000, a shrinkage of $55,000,000, from last year's valuation. The rate of taxation will be a few cents more than $13 on $1,000 against $13.10 on $1,000 last year.

"IF you do not renominate me I will dismiss the Police Commissioners and make things lively for you," is what the New York *World* thinks Mayor Ely may before long remark to John Kelly.

THE Webster family, since the burning of the homestead at Marshfield, have been living in the old Winslow house formerly owned and occupied by Governor Winslow and his son, General Winslow.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania State agricultural society to be held at Erie, September 26 next.

A PRESBYTERIAN has issued a book called "Baptism in a Nutshell." A Baptist paper jocosely remarks the appropriateness of this for Presbyterian brethren, as a nutshell will hold enough water for purposes of sprinkling.

IN consequence of his services being required at Cyprus by the *Daily News*, Archibald Forbes has been compelled to cancel various lecturing engagements in the United States which he intended to fulfill during the summer.

GENERAL ROGER DE TROBRIAND, who was in command at New Orleans in January, 1875, when the troops entered the hall of the House of Representatives, has asked to be placed on the retired list of the army on account of age.

THE American exhibitors at Paris in the class comprising paper manufacturers and goods, and all kinds of stationery, pens, pencils and the like came out well. There were 48 of them, and 42 got awards, among which were ten gold and six silver medals.

DURING the ceremony at Guildhall in compliment to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury considerable excitement was created by a person who, on the appearance of the plenipotentiaries, shouted: "Traitors to the Constitution." The disturber was immediately ejected.

ENGLISH critics are divided as to the merit of "Nancy Sikes," as produced at the Olympic Theatre, with Rose Eytinge in the title role; but the general judgment is that it is one of the worst pieces ever put on the boards, and that Rose Eytinge is an actress of genuine power.

JOHN B. GOUGH arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult., where he was met by representative of the National Temperance League and the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. Though he went abroad to get absolute rest, Mr Gough has accepted a few invitations to lecture for absolute money.

THE New York Commercial *Advertiser* who likes to see others happy as well as himself, says that there is no doubt but Beaconsfield is lonely, hence he says: "Susan B. Swisshelm stand forth; America expects that every woman this day will do her duty. Beak, take her; she is your'n; be happy."

SENATOR CHAFFEE, of Colorado, has been interviewed at Saratoga, and when asked about Hayes the Senator said: "Oh, he's a liar; he makes promises with sincerity or fidelity; an infirm, small, cheap man." And then a little further on. "He likes to hear himself talk; he doesn't mean any of it or remember any of it."

THE St. Paul *Daily Globe* says that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has reached that city upon his lecturing tour, has found the trip thus far a failure. It says: "Small or moderate audiences greet him everywhere, and, though he has a contract which gives him his money, every association which employs him loses money.

CALVIN P. RIEGEL of Dillsburg, York county, is a candidate for Assembly in the York district. He is one of the staunch representative Germans, an ardent and consistent Democrat, and as clever a gentleman as lives in that section of country. We regret that we cannot assist in his nomination, but will gladly chronicle his success.

A COUNTRY deacon went on a free ticket, to a circus entertainment. His pastor remonstrated with him on the wickedness of so doing. But he made answer: "Why, you see, pastor, I had a deadhead ticket, and I thought it my bounden duty to go and keep somebody out of that seat who might have been harmed by the circus." The pastor accepted the deacon's explanation as about half satisfactory.

SEVERAL months ago Rev. J. J. Keane, of Washington city, was appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Richmond, Va., by Pope Leo, and the letter of appointment was duly forwarded to Archbishop Gibbons from Rome. Through a mistake in the address the papal appointment was not received by Archbishop Gibbons until a few days ago, and it seems that the letter of appointment crossed the Atlantic three times before it was finally delivered.

THE Boston *Post* says: In a pawnbroker's shop in that city there is daily on exhibition a diamond necklace, very recently the property of Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, who is said to have paid $10,000 for it. It was made for her to be worn as part of a stage costume, and it contains 163 stones Many of these are quite small, and all of them are rather 'off' color, as they have the yellowish hue which does not belong to diamonds of the first water. Its present owner advanced $2 500, and he would now take $5,000 for it, if he could obtain that sum.

THE OLD WORLD.

Session of the Franco-American Conference Opened.

Little Progress so far Made in Negotiations Between Germany and the Vatican.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVERAL MEN INJURED BY A MINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, August 7.—The *Globe* reports that an explosion occurred this afternoon in a coal mine at Scremorston, near Berwick. Thirty-five men were in the mine at the time, only two of whom have got out, and they were severely burned. A later dispatch says all the men have been rescued. Several were severely burned but only one dangerously. The men were working with naked lights.

STATUS OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The *Times* says: "Prices of United States bonds continue weaker, owing to the noticeable diminution of American purchases. These seem to fluctuate more or less with shipments of grain. When shipments were large buying was where they decreased, so did the demand for bonds. Probably, therefore, with renewed activity recently observed in the American wheat trade, the price of bonds will again harden. It will be extremely interesting to see whether the currency demands of the American Government, under the resumption scheme, will not now lead to withdrawals of gold instead of bonds, for should gold go in any quantity during the coming autumn, the European money markets might be seriously embarrassed."

Capt. A. H. Bogardus will sail for home on the 10th inst. He will shoot no more matches here.

In the race for the Brighton Cup, to day, Gretton's gelding Pageant was the winner, with Rhidorroch second and Julius Cæsar third.

BOGARDUS THE VICTOR.

The great and interesting international pigeon shooting match between Bogardus and Aubrey Coventry, occurred today. The score stood, Bogardus, 79; Coventry, 78. The match was for £1,000 a side, each to shoot at 100 birds. Betting was slightly in favor of Bogardus before the match. The weather was fine and the wind very light. For the first 25 birds, both men shot badly, Bogardus killing 17 and Coventry 16. Shooting now began to improve, and at the end of the second 25, the score was 37 each. Bogardus had had hard luck, three of his birds falling dead just beyond the line. At his 55th shot, Bogardus missed and Coventry led. Bogardus missed his 57th bird but Coventry missed his 59th. At the end of the third 25 birds, Coventry had killed 59 and Bogardus 57. Coventry missed his 76th bird but Bogardus lost his 82d. Coventry then led until the 89th when the scores were again even. Bogardus missed his 91st bird and Coventry once more led but missed his 96th and 97th birds, while Bogardus lost no more, ending the fourth 25 birds by a score of 22 to Coventry's 20. The excitement was intense during the last 25 birds, for it was not till the very last shot which was fired by Bogardus that it was decided whether the latter had won or the match was a tie. Bogardus was lustily cheered.

RUSSIA.

A HUGE SWINDLE BROUGHT TO LIGHT

PARIS, August 7.—The *Estafette* states, in consequence of the complaint of the Russian naval officer that the vessel purchased in the United States for seven hundred thousand roubles for a volunteer fleet was not worth half that amount, inquiry was ordered, resulting in the discovery that of three and a half million roubles subscribed to the volunteer fleet fund more than half the sum found its way into the pockets of organizers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—The important positions connected with Varna will be delivered up to the Russians next week, but removal of material from the fortress will require two months. The Russians have addressed to the Porte a friendly inquiry as to when it will surrender Batoum, but the communication has as yet received no answer.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE.

LONDON, August 7.—A Russian magazine exploded to-day at Fratesti, Roumania, killing a number of persons and doing great damage to property.

GERMANY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, August 7.—The *North German Gazette* says that newspaper statements in regard to the conference at Kissengen between Bismarck and the papal nuncio are unreliable. There is great probability that the concessions mentioned in these statements are not feasible. The *Gazette* adds the Kissengen negotiations have no connection with the elections, as the conference was resolved upon long before the dissolution of Parliament was contemplated.

On the second ballot, Hasselman, Social Democrat, was elected to Parliament from Elberfield.

The *National Zeitung* says: Bismarck is not prepared at present to sacrifice either Dr. Falk or the Falk laws to the wishes of the Vatican. The Papal nuncio will remain at Kissengen another week.

LONDON, August 7.—A Berlin dispatch says the principal question to be considered at the Conference of German Finance Ministers at Heidelberg is the expediency of establishing a tobacco monopoly. Proposals have been submitted for laying a tax on petroleum and an increase of duties on coffee, sugar and tea.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, August 7.—The Franco-American conference for the consideration of the treaty of commerce took place to-day. About forty American delegates were present and nearly all the Chambers of Commerce in France represented. There is general indication of a desire for a treaty. A preliminary draft of a treaty was referred to the committee who will report on Friday.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

The Pope has asked Cardinal Mertel if he is willing to succeed Cardinal Franchi as Pontificil Secretary of State.

The names of the successful competitors at the International Exposition in Paris will soon be made public. The President's jury held its final session yesterday, and the official list of awards will be published about the 15th of the present month.

The Conference of the Ministers of Finance of the Seven German States, to devise means for increasing the revenue of the Empire, began its sessions at Heidelberg on Monday.

There was a fresh outbreak of the natives at Acheen. The Dutch troops attacked and captured a strong position with a loss to the natives of 680, and to the Dutch of 56.

A telegram from Canea, Greece, states the British Consul has informed the Cretan Assembly that Great Britan will endeavor to obtain a reformed system of government for Crete. The Consul strongly urged the Cretans to abstain from hastility. The latter still retain their defensive positions.

Plain Talk.

There is a preservative principle in Sozodont that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Chemists pronounce it wholesome. Rich and poor endorse it. No lady every tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for it, and take no substitute.

Every live man believes in Spalding's Glue. TTS

HENDRICK'S SPEAKS.

Hayes Incapable of any Southern Policy.

The Financial and Labor Questions Dilated Upon at Length.

What Grant's Candidacy for the Next Presidency Signifies.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5.—The Democratic campaign was opened Monday night by ex-Gov. Hendricks in a speech at Masonic Hall. The following is a brief summary of the Governor's speech:

After referring to the evil results of the unequal apportionment of the State by the act of 1872, and the crime perpetrated in placing a man in the Presidential chair not chosen by the people, he said: Need I remind you that the next Legislature will choose a United States Senator, and that the political character of the Senate may depend upon that choice. I suppose the support of the Democratic legislative ticket means Mr. Voorhees for Senator, and the Republican ticket, General Harrison. They are both gentlemen of ability but they represent very different political opinions and purposes. If voting directly for Senator how would your ballot be cast. You are sincere and earnest in your opinions and will not throw your v tes away upon a legislative ticket that you know cannot be elected. Nor do you wish to hold an uncertain position between the two parties to be bargained with or for. How then will you vote?

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Voorhees believes that national bank notes should be retired, and in lieu thereof there should be issued by the Government an equal amount of Treasury notes, and that the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the Government. He also believes that Congress should provide for taxation by the States of United States treasury notes as other money is taxed, and he believes the policy of General Grant's administration and of the present administration in converting our debt into a foreign debt is unwise and inexpedient, and that the true policy of the Government, and the best interests of the people would be subserved by making it a domestic debt by affording to people the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States. Then the interest would be paid at home, and pass directly into the channels of our trade and business He believes also in the restoration of the silver dollar with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private, and that the coinage thereof should be made as free and unlimited as that of gold. I say that Mr. Voorhees believes in these policies and will support them in the Senate if elected because they are strongly stated in the Democratic platform of this State, and he stands upon that platform.

If General Harrison is elected, will he support these measures or any one of them?

I think the opinion he has heretofore expressed would require you to answer no.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Referring to the labor question, he said: I cannot pass from all further reference to our platform without making special mention of that clause which demands appropriate legislation for the security of labor in its wages when employed by the great corporations of the country. The security and lien should be made adequate and the proceedings for its enforcement simple, speedy and cheap.

You are to be told that the success of the Democratic party means payment for slaves and Southern claims even to the bankruptcy of the treasury. Can it be necessary to say that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbids much that you are assured we will do. The Constitutional inhibition is that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Any man who tells you that an obligation can be assumed or paid in violation of the Constitution, deals falsely with you. There was, however, a large class of claims, both in the North and in the South, not within this prohibition upon which large sums have already been paid. Such claims were for property taken or occupied by the army during the war, army supplies, horses for the cavalry and artillery, and lands and houses occupied by the army and not paid for at the time. Are Democrats any more likely to pay unjust claims of that class than Republicans? They share equally the burdens of taxation. I make you witnesses that throughout its history the Democratic party has been the party of economy, and exceedingly zealous of old claims against the Government. Judge the future by the past.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

Do you ask me what I think of Hayes' Southern policy? He has none. He and his Administration are incapable of any policy. What they have done in the South I approve. For years and years the Democratic party has demanded that the bayonet should be taken from the breasts of the people of the Southern States, and that they be left where the Constitution placed them—in absolute control of their domestic affairs. I think you asked me about their civil service reform. It is a sham and a lie. It costs the country less money than the whisky frauds, etc., under General Grant did, but it is more hypocritical and meaner. It was given out that office holders should attend to their duties and let parties alone. The Massachusetts election came on. The Attorney General, who came from that State, wrote to the office holders that they should be zealous and active to elect the ticket, and Hayes said yes, that is what it meant.

GRANT PROBABLY TO BE THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

In closing, he said: "I appeal to you, prepare for this contest and that of 1880. What considerations may I urge? Surely I may say that Democratic success will give assurance of true reform in the civil service, ultimate reduction in public expenditures and the adoption of just and liberal policies of currency and finance. But more than this will be involved in that contest. General Grant will probably be the Republican candidate, and his candidacy will signify a strong government, always prepared to hold the people in control.

"In the midst of the present hard times thousands of men have been thrown out of employment. Led by hope or driven by fear they have wandered from place to place seeking work until all resources are exhausted, and they become tramps. It is now common to attribute to them all acts of violence and public disturbance over the country. This condition is made the pretext for demanding a stronger and more arbitrary supervision and control. The general distress in business and consequent want of employment for labor have disturbed and excited the entire laboring population, and that is also urged as a reason for conferring more absolute authority under the pretext of suppressing strikes and labor riots. Grant and a centralized and strong government is the sentiment of his party. Upon no other ground could his nomination and election be urged. Experience brought to his advisers no reforms in government. His second administration was worse than the first. To the faults of the first the second added all the evils of personal favoritism, of extravagance, of Indian rings, of whisky rings, and of dangerous combinations to defraud the Government in its revenues. There is no pretense that his elevation is necessary to secure a wise and honest administration of the laws, but in his elevation again we would trample under foot the unbroken sentiment of the people against a third term. This movement will not be easily defeated. The struggle between free institutions and the aggressions of power has never been an easy one. General Grant is fitted to lead the movement and establish the new order of things. He has the qualities and training, and is accustomed to arbitary authority and military law. During his entire administration he maintained his party in many States by the use of the army, and his disregard of civil authority whenever it came in the way of party, and ambition appears throughout his entire administration."

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, LA., August 5.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day. General Andrew Sherron was made Permanent Chairman. The nomination of State Treasurer will probably not be made until to-morrow. Hon. J. H. Acklin, a Democrat prominently connected with the late Washington scandal, has been renominated.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The *Times'* Baton Rouge special says: The Convention completed a permanent organization and adjourned until noon to-morrow. A Committee on Platform and Resolutions will then report and Congressional nominations will have been made. There was some excitement to-night over the resolution by J. D. Houston, of Orleans, to expel four members of the Tenth ward Orleans delegation for offering to sell their votes. After an exciting discussion, a committee was appointed to investigate. Auditor Jumel and Secretary of State Strong are here, said to be working against Maj. E. A. Bourke, who is a prominent candidate for State Treasurer. Very grave comments are made on the facts of the State Convention. It is generally understood that the issue is on the funding board. They do not want Bourke.

The opposition to Ellis in the Second Congressional District seems to be deep and earnest. Elam was renominated for Congress in the Fourth District.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 5.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth District nominated John W. Ryan for Congress.

MT. VERNON, O., August 5.—The Nationals of the Fifteenth Congressional District met in convention at the Court House here to-day. Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, was duly nominated as a representative to Congress.

KEARNEY IN BOSTON.

He Delivers a Bitter and Abusive Speech.

Capitalists and the Press Get Very Uncomplimentary Allusions.

Deafening Applause Follows the Mention of Butler's Name.

BOSTON, August 5.—Dennis Kearney was formally received at Faneuil Hall this evening by one of the largest gatherings ever held within and around its walls. Not one-fourth of the crowd could gain entrance, and during the proceedings an overflow meeting of immense proportions was in progress in the square. The crowd was noisy, enthusiastic and reckless, but withal good natured. Within the hall the heat was intense, and following the example of Kearney, the majority of the audience were soon in their shirt sleeves.

T. C. Brophy called the meeting to order. E. M. Chamberlain presided and made a speech. He regarded the great gathering of laboring men as presaging the overthrow of the power of capitalits. He said the gubernatorial office was within the grasp of laboring men. (Some one cried out "Butler," when there was a loud outburst, and three cheers for Butler were given with great enthusiasm.) The speaker pleased at the demonstration, requested the audience to shout again, and at the name of Butler still louder applause ensued.) Concluding, the Chairman said, though capitalists are hitting us now, the time will soon come when we will hit back with righteous vengeance.

Dennis Kearney was then presented and received with uproarious cheers. He said:

ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: (Three cheers and a tiger for Dennis Kearney.) Mr. Chairman and fellow workingmen and women of Boston: On behalf of the workingmen of the Pacific coast, I thank you for this grand enthusiastic reception. In order to beat responsive to the popular will and expression that went up from this meeting to-night when a certain man's name was mentioned, I feel like bringing a message of greeting and love to a man who is lesser than Macbeth, yet greater, to that fiery and incomparable Rupert of debate, (voice, "good boy,") to that chivalrous and white plumed Navarre of the rostrum, the gallant, gifted and glorious Butler. (Great applause and cries of "say it again.") We bid him take heart and hope, and hope he will receive the reward from the workingmen of Massachusetts he so justly merits for his bold and outspoken action in behalf of down-trodden humanity. (Applause).

THE SPEAKER TAKES OFF HIS COAT.

With the remark, "It is getting hot, Mr. Chairman," Kearney, at this point, took off his coat and loosened his cravat amid loud cheers and laughter. Continuing, he said:

I am sorry, friends, we are not rich enough to be able to hire Beecher to knock the bottom out of hell. (Laughter.) What is the matter with the country is that workingmen are arising from the North to the South, from the West to the East, to do what? To take charge of their own affairs. (Applause.) I ask you, (applause) does it not mean death to the railroad robber and lecherous, thieving bondholder. (applause) and does it not mean political oblivion to the rancorous, villainous political bummer? (Applause.)

Kearney then alluded to the method in which the meeting had been organized as contrasted with the manner of the far West, where the chairman was nominated by the people present, thereby depriving a Shylockian vagabond who spends weeks with wet cloths around his head studying a speech with which to psychologize his hearers; then, on the following day, scheming and planning to rob the men he addressed the previous evening. (Applause and laughter.)

My fellow-countrymen, as a representative of the poor working classes, I appear before you to-night (applause and cries of "good") with no classic language with which to fool my hearers. (Applause.) Believing the English language contains in the neighborhood of sixty thousand words, I am in possession of a few hundreds of those words and use them, my humble, plain, unvarnished words to extol virtue and condemn robbery. (Applause.)

UNCOMPLIMENTARY ALLUSIONS TO THE PRESS.

The speaker then paid his respects to the press and the Associated Press. He said the newspapers, from the earliest days of printing, have been more in the interest of cut-throats, political bilks, daylight thieves and midnight assassins (great applause and laughter, and cries of "Put that in print.") For the reporters of the press I have great respect. (Laughter.) They are workingmen like ourselves, working for bread and butter, (laughter), but the villianous, serpent like, slimy imps of hell (laughter) that own these newspapers I have the utmost contempt. They are a villainous, thieving, infamous band of scallawags (laughter) that are aiming to control public opinion. If the workingmen of the United States possessed within their breasts a single spark from which the flame of freedom could be fanned, they would not permit such monsters to live in their midst. They would control these telegraphs; they would hurl these infernal, lying scallawags from power, and select honest men to transmit plain, unvarnished news. (Applause.) I don't care, of course, how I look. That's my business and nobody's else. (Laughter and applause.) As to my ungrammatical sentences and ungrammatical speeches, I make no apology. For two hundred and fifty dollars I can always hire a man to write a grammatical speech (laughter), but it takes millions to buy an honest man, be he ever so ungrammatical. (Applause). The country is run to perdition by a band of classic thieves and legal pirates. (Applause). What workingmen want is common honesty and common sense, better guides than classic attainments.

Kearney then read from the San Francisco *Chronicle* a dispatch which he attributed to the Associated Press: (not one word of which was sent by the Associated Press) "Kearney looks like an average Irish workingman." To this he said, be was an American citizen, had been here twenty years, brought a suit of clothes and a head full of brains with him to help develop the country. Would like to see a single American who brought so much. (Great applause and laughter). He then read other quotations: "In the train which brought him here rode no despotic aristocrats." That was the only truth in the dispatch. (Laughter.) "But, in a dim smoking car, entertaining a dingy clay pipe." That's a lie. I never smoked tobacco or drank whisky in my life. Fellow citizens, I mention these facts to impress the necessity of ignoring newspaper reports and particularly reports sent by the Associated Press, a band of pirates. (Laughter and applause).

THE WORKINGMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Kearney then spoke of the workingmen's movement in California "that drove the Democratic thief and Republican robber out of the State." We were vigilant, active and energetic, allowed no one to address our meetings but honest, hard-fisted men. (Applause and cries of "That's good") We elected to a constitutional convention poor, obscure artisans over the heads of Senators, ex-Governors, millionaires and bank smashers. Now, I can say what I please in 'alifornia despite the hell-hounds that infest it. I hope you will profit by my advice, which is to pool all your issues, put all your issues into one pot, (applause) and on the next November you will be able to announce victory for the honest workingmen of Massachusetts. All in favor of pooling the issues hold up their hands. (All hands were raised.) All opposed. (No sign.) Now, I hope no one will state to-morrow this is not a unanimous meeting.

Kearney continued in this strain for some time, advising workingmen to cut loose from all parties as a like unreliable, and take charge of their own affairs.

He concluded as follows: "We have got power to do with this Government as we please. We propose to take advantage of that power and use it from this day forth. I know the workingmen of Massachusetts will succeed. I walk the earth at midday; I find the vast expanse of blue heavens unrelieved by the sparkle of a single star, but I know that Mars still holds his course, that Venus still wheels through space, that Jupiter and Uranus are flashing in the heavens, that the blazing belt of Orion and bright and guiding gleam of the North Star are all there, and it is thus with a movement of this kind—we know workingmen are as true as the stars in heaven, and will, when called upon, exhibit themselves in beauty, in majesty and in power. (Tremendous applause.)

$100,000 DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT.

Treasurer Noyes Confronted With Bonds Signed but Never Issued.

The discovery has been recently made that bonds of the State of Pennsylvania deposited with the State's financial agent, but never issued, to the extent of $100,000, are now in the hands of innocent holders. The *Bucks County Intelligencer* publishes the details, and it is possible that their authority may be Attorney General Lear:

"It appears that in the year 1852 the Legislature authorized a loan of $1,000,000 to meet the financial necessities of the times, which were then very pressing. This was found to be not sufficient, and at the next session an additional loan of $500,000 was authorized. The bonds of the last issue were dated August 1, 1853, and were payable in twen y-five years. William Bigler was Governor and John M. Bickel State Treasurer at that time, and all the bonds were duly signed by them. It turned out that the whole amount of money for the last issue of $500,000 was not required, and after $400,000 had been sold the remaining $100,000 were left in the possession of the Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, which was then the financial agent of the State. In process of time the State officers were changed and no one remembered the fact that $100,000 of regularly-signed but unissued bonds were in existence. They remained in forgetfulness until within a few months, when the Treasury officials became aware that they had somehow gotten into the market and were likely to be presented for redemption. On the 1st of August a number of the bonds, amounting in value to $18,000, were presented at the Treasury, they being due and payable on that day. The question as to whether they should be recognized or not was submitted by Mr. Noyes to the Attorney General, and that officer has advised their payment on the ground that they are genuine bonds now in the hands of innocent holders. How they ever got out of the custody of the bank, and into the possession of outside parties, is yet a deep mystery. It is said that the bank ledger containing the record of bonds disposed of under this loan has disappeared. No coupons belonging to the over-issue of bonds have ever been presented for payment, and their appearance for redemption is the first tangible evidence of their existence that has come to light."

STATEMENT OF A BANK OFFICER.

Mr. D. B. Cummins, the President of the Girard Bank, stated to a reporter that the issue specified in the above article was under a former administration of the bank, long before he became connected with the institution in any way. "Beyond that," added Mr. Cummins, "I think the story is a very improbable one, and I doubt very much that the bonds referred to have ever been presented for payment. If such had happened the State authorities would surely have come to the bank and asked us what we knew about it. But the first intimation we had of this affair was when we saw it published this morning.

"The article in question," concluded Mr Cummins, "insinuates that the bank ledger containing the record of bonds has disappeared; but, on the contrary, the ledgers are all here and everything appears to be straight. Then, again, it is improbable that twenty five years should elapse without any of the coupons being presented."

Miserableness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column. TRSW

FEARFUL WRECK.

Terrible Collision on the Pan Handle Road.

The Fast Line and a Freight Train Run Into Each Other.

Thirteen Persons Killed Outright,

And Fifty Persons More or Less Injured, Thirty-five Badly.

Two Locomotives and Three Cars Hurled Over an Embankment Thirty Feet High.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred Wednday morning near Mingo Junction, on the Pan Handle Railroad five miles west of Steubenville. The fast line and a heavy freight train collided with fearful force, smashing the locomotives into smithereens, shattering the cars to fragements, plowing up the track for many feet, wounding nearly fifty persons, thirty-five of them quite seriously and killing thirteen outright. The details of the accident, together with full and complete lists of the killed and wounded are as follows:

MAKE UP OF THE PASSENGER TRAIN.

With no thought of the dreadful drama in which they were to be the principal actors, the employes on the Fast line pulled out from the Union depot over the Pan Handle railroad at 11:47 on Tuesday night. The train was made up of seven cars, two postal cars, one baggage car, two passenger coaches, a hotel car and a sleeping car. The engine was in charge of John Dugan of Burgettstown, Pa., one of the most reliable engineers on the line. John Fulton of Burgettstown, was his fireman, and Edward Morrell of Columbus, was the conductor in charge of the train. The baggage master was Mr. Charles Meeker, well known on the Cincinnati run. The postal cars were in charge of Frank D. Graham, and G. L. Weast, Chief Clerks, and Clerks, A. W. Andrews, G. L. Morean, W. R. Johnston, W. H. Houston and J. C. Matthews. One of the postal cars contained mail directed for Cincinnati and the other for St Louis. The two passenger coaches were occupied principally by emigrants, and in all there were about 150 passengers and employes aboard the train. The train ran along smoothly at the rate of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, and reached Steubenville a few minutes behind time.

THE DOOMED FREIGHT TRAIN.

While the Fast Line was making her way west the second section of freight No. 13 had started from a wertern point on her journey to this city. The train was of usual size and the throttle was handled by by Engineer Charles Graham of No. 416 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh; while Wm. Sterling had charge as conductor, and Wayne James served as fireman. This train, too ran along smoothly on schedule time, reaching in safety Alexander Roads, a point some ten or fifteen miles west of Steubenville.

MINGO JUNCTION.

Mingo Junction is a little village in Ohio, seventy-one miles distant from Pittsburgh by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh line, and about four miles west of Steubenville. At this point the Pan Handle road intersects the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road. About a mile and a half west of Mingo Junction the Pan Handle track is laid on an embankment wide enough for a double track, and towering thirty feet above the surrounding country. On both sides of Mingo Junction is located a siding, which is often occupied by the freights, which give the right of the single track to the passenger trains no matter which way the latter are traveling. At Alexander Roads, beyond Mingo, is located another siding to accommodate the freights while waiting for the swiftly flying passenger train to speed by. The passenger trains are always given the preference of the track on all railroads. At this point there is a sharp curve, which rounds off to a straight piece of track extending quite a distance west. Cross creek flows in the vicinity, and frequently emits a fog which would do honor to a miniature Thames river.

APPROACHING ENGINES.

At 1:33 A. M. the Fast Line, under charge of Engineer Dugan and Conductor Marrell, pulled out from Steubenville on her westward trip seven minutes behind her schedule time. Her next stopping place was Denniston, many miles distant. Seven minutes behind time, with no stop to be made in scarcely less than an hour and with a clear track, as he thought, before him, Engineer Dugan gave the throttle a long pull, and the iron horse, obedient to his call, sped along at the rate of not less than forty miles an hour. But the freight train too was on her way. The aim of the engineer was to make Mingo Junction on schedule time in order to swing his train into the siding so as to give a clear track to the passenger. The usual rate of running is from fifteen to twenty miles per hour for freight trains on the Pan Handle line, and at this speed Engineer Graham was urging his powerful iron horse over the track. Conductor Sterling had a place on the engine with Graham and Fireman James.

CLASH OF THE ENGINES.

Both trains sped along, both crews in utter ignorance of the terrible doom which awaited some of their own number as well as many of their passengers. The Fast line sped around a curve at forty miles an hour and the freight emerged from the straight piece of track to the further end of the curve; traveling at twenty miles an hour. Neither engineer could see the headlight of the other. On, on they came, until in an instant the locomotives jumped into full view of each other; the next instant the powerful iron horses came together with a mighty crash. Smoke stacks, bolts and huge pieces of iron were sent flying thick and high into the air. Both engines toppled under the collision and went rolling over the high embankment, bringing up on the flat beneath in a wreck hard to conceive of. They were both torn completely to atoms, and landed on the low-ground with ragged, jagged pieces tightly dove-tailed among each other, until it seemed that the pieces had been hammered together by the mighty power of machinery. Other fragments were scattered about the flat in awful confusion, and the first thought that rushed upon the observer was that the boilers of both engines had exploded with terrific force, either in the fall or at the landing.

WRECK OF THE PASSENGER COACHES.

But the fearful destruction was by no means confined to the locomotives. By the terrible collision the two mail cars were swayed to either side like reeds in the hurricane, and went topling over the em bankment after the engines, one on either side. The ends were smashed out of both cars by the crash, and as they rolled down the hillside the contents of both, human and inanimate, were thrown from top to bottom and side to side until either dashed to pieces or crushed into shapes horrible to behold. The first coach, containing many emigrants, fared still worse. The strong beams and huge timbers were crushed like straws, the frame-work collapsed into one heap and the whole car was actually shattered into fragments, while the ill-fated passengers were bruised, crushed and mangled until they were scarcely to be recognized as human beings. Here the loss of life was most terrible and the destruction to limb most heartrending. Scarcely a passenger in the car escaped uninjured, while many of them were hurled into eternity as quickly as the lightnings flash. The second coach was also torn and twisted in a manner so fearful that no man could conceive how any of the inmates escaped with their life. The baggage car was totally wrecked and trunks and satchels were strewn about in all directions. Several of the freight cars were badly demolished, and with the shattered timber, distorted pieces of iron and steel, crushed and bleeding flesh and mangled lifeless human bodies, the scene most horrible to behold, beggars all description.

HOW THE EMPLOYES FARED.

The freight crew were most fortunate of the railroad employes. Although three men had places on the locomotive but one, Engineer Graham, was badly injured. He had one leg broken and suffered sundry bruises. Conductor Sterling and Fireman James were not disabled. It was said about the scene of the accident that each of these men jumped from the engine. Of the employes on the passenger train James Dugan, the engineer, was instantly killed. John Fulton, his fireman, had his lower jaw broken and his face badly cut. They were the only two on the engine. Of the seven postal clerks in the two mail cars three, whose names are given in the list below were also killed. The rest of the employes so far as known escaped injury.

FIRST NEWS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

Occurring where it did, a mile and a half from the nearest village, five miles and a half from Steubenville, the nearest point of telegraphic communication, and when it did, shortly after midnight, news of the accident was slow in spreading. The first intelligence was brought to Steubenville by an employe, who ran much of the way, but could still not reach that point much before three o'clock. Somewhat later the news reached the officers in this city. At first the full extent of the disaster was not reported but as the day grew older additional crops of information were obtained, and in the country round about Steubenville the excitement grew intense. An engine with a car containing many physicians was immediately dispatched from Steubenville to the scene of the disaster. Arriving there shortly before four o'clock, they at once commenced the work of extricating from the wreck the maimed, the dead and the dying. At an early hour a wreckers' train was sent from this city to clear the track, help move the dead and take cars of the wounded.

A RAPID RIDE—RUSHING TO THE GROUND.

The General Superintendent, S. M. Felton, Jr., was in Columbus at the time of the accident. The news was sent him as early as possible, and hastily securing a locomotive the Superintendent was soon speeding towards the wreck at a fearful velocity. Denniston is located about one hundred miles east of Columbus, and this point Superintendent Felton reached in precisely two hours and ten minutes after starting, thus traveling nearly at a rate of fifty miles an hour. Arrived at the ground Mr. Felton at once busied himself at clearing for the wounded, and in giving directions for the removal of those who had been killed, and for clearing up the wreck.

People from the surrounding country also flocked into Steubenville to learn about the accident, and many rushed to the place of the catastrophe. Newspaper men from Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Columbus and Cincinnati hastened to the ground.

TAKING CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Many of the humane people of Steubenville soon gathered to help alleviate the suffering. Among the comers was the Coroner of Jefferson county, Ohio, who soon began the task of laying the dead out in a row and searching for papers, letters and everything else that would lead to the identification of the dead. Many of the wounded were moved to Steubenville, and the good people of that quiet little town—noted all over the country for their charity and benevolence—fell to alleviating their sufferings. Some of the wounded were taken into private residences and there cared for, while others were taken to the Railroad hospital.

The wreckers also went diligently to work and although the track had been badly torn up, soon had things in such shape again as to admit of the passage of trains. Towards noon things were gotten in pretty good shape. By evening most all that was possible to learn concerning the killed and wounded had been gathered and the lists of names were furnished.

AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY.

There are many stories afloat as to the responsibility of the accident, but just who is to blame remains in doubt. It is conceded that the freight crew are chiefly responsible. Charles Graham, the engineer of the freight train, was a new man at the throttle, though he has been a fireman on the road for over four years, and was promoted to the position of engineer on account of his skill. One story goes that Conductor Sterling, of the freight train, had neglected to consult his watch, and the ticker had stopped for twenty minutes, thus misguiding him as to the time when he should reach the siding at Mingo Junction. It is also said that the dispatcher at Denniston telegraphed to Alexander Roads to learn if the freight had stopped on the siding there, and upon being informed that the train passed eastward knew that the collision must occur, but was powerless to prevent it for the reason that there was no telegraph operator on duty at Mingo Junction. The operator at that point goes off duty about 8 P. M., otherwise he could have notified the passenger crew of the danger ahead While these points are mentioned with reference to the responsibility, Superintendent Felton announces that he does not know who the freight train was on the track when the Fast line was entitled to it, and adds that a searching investigation will be made and the culpable parties will be properly dealt with.

THE DEATH ROLL.

FULL LIST OF THE KILLED—WHERE THEY LIVED AND HOW THEY DIED, ETC.

According to the latest reports there were thirteen killed in all, while some of those injured cannot possibly recover. A list of the dead was last night furnished our reporter by Superintendent Felton's private secretary, and are given below, together with their places of residence, their places of destination, etc., as gathered by our reporter on the ground:

MRS. CULLEN, an oldy with gray hair. She was traveling with her son, James Curren of Bridgeport, Connecticut, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Old Mrs. Cullen had her back and both legs broken. Her face was not disgfiured in any way, and but for the blood that besprinkled her white hair, one would think her sleeping.

UNKNOWN MAN.—The first coffin contained the body of a large and powerful looking man, with dark whiskers and black hair. He was apparently about thirty years of age. The top of his head was cut clear off. On his body was found an emigrant ticket from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, marked No. 12, and a small tobacco box.

UNKNOWN FEMALE.—The next body was that of a female of fine appearance, apparently about twenty years of age, long dark hair and a brown dress. Her body had been pressed down into the muddy ditch, and her clothing greatly discolored thereby. There was nothing about her to indicate who she was.

UNKNOWN MAN—The body of a man middle sized, fine looking, sandy chin whiskers, were dark clothing and looked to be about thirty years of years of age. He had a silver watch, a trunk check from New York to Cincinnati, No. 1535, a lot of poker checks and an emigrant ticket from New York to Cincinnati. A white handled knife with two blades, and two letter envelopes, addressed to William John Curry, care of J. R. Alexander, county of Tyrone, Ireland, and town of Monemore, near Derry, Ireland, and an unopened letter addressed to Mrs Robert Lynn, mailed from Monemore, Ireland.

UNKNOWN FEMALE, with light hair, about thirty-five years of age, blue eyes and reddish colored dress, blue scarf and ear rings. She was a large fleshy woman and was recognized as one of the Scandinavian emigrants.

BERNARD MILLER had on his person a money pouch containing $270 in national bank notes, emigrant ticket to Cincinnati, and a note drawn on G. H. Krausse for $282, drawn in German language.

UNKNOWN MAN.—Dark clothing, gray hair and whiskers, had a number of pocket-handkerchiefs in his pockets and a small looking glass. Two pieces of German coin, and silver coin amounting in all to about $10. No papers by which he could be recognized.

WM. R. JOHNSON, postal car agent, from Cincinnati.

UNKNOWN MAN.—A young man about twenty-four, with dark clothing. Body badly mutilated, not recognizable.

Porter of the hotel car.

T. D. GRAHAM, head clerk of one the postal cars, of Cincinnati, where, about a year ago, he was married to a most estimable young lady. Both of Graham's arms and legs were broken. Young Graham was one of the most popular men on the road, was from the South, a man of good education, and had been on this line about one year. His wife is in delicate health, and the news of the accident, it is thought, will cause her death.

UNKNOWN MAN, in shirt sleeves, light colored pants and dark vests. Looked to be about 28 years of age, had a smooth face. No indications as to who he was.

AUGUSTUS ANDREWS, assistant mail agent, son of Rev. Andrews of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

JOHN DUGAN, the engineer on the passenger train going west. He did not seem to have a whole bone in his body.

PATRICK GANNON of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

UNKNOWN LADY, in whose pocket was a letter addressed with the words, "Mrs. Flinken, 353 Sheridan street, Allegheny city, Pa." [There is no such street in Allegheny city.

FRED GROSS, Manheim, Germany.

MARY MCDONALD from London, England. She had a ticket to Peoria, Ill.

It will be noticed that the above list shows seventeen persons to have been killed by the accident. Superintendent Felton reports only thirteen killed and all the names of his list are included in the above. It may be that some of the dead have escaped, the Superintendent's attention or that some of those who were unknown when THE POST reporter left the scene of the accident have since been identified and their names contained in the above list, while at the same time they are designated as unknown. Some say that more than thirteen were killed and owing to the confusion and excitement yesterday it was almost impossible to get at the facts.

The list of wounded embraces nearly forty persons, according to the latest accounts. Some of these are seriously injured and are not expected to recover.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

J. M. ALBERSON of Clarion, was drowned at Hamburg, Iowa, the other day.

C. E. TREFTS, a former resident of Johnstown, died in California of lock-jaw on Saturday.

A SMALL boy named O'Hara, aged seven years, was killed on the railroad at Foxburg on Saturday.

THE operators of the Blairsville oil well have suspended work. The well is one thousand feet in depth.

GEORGE B. ELLSWORTH committed suicide at Edenburg, the other day by drowning himself in an oil tank. Cause—domestic troubles.

THE Mt. Pleasant Baptist Academy has made an assignment. The school will hereafter be carried on with Rev. Leroy Stevens as Principal.

JOSEPH THROCKMORTON, the oldest man in Greene county (being in his 94th year), recently walked from a relative's house to Waynesburg, two and one-half miles, and returned the same day.

THE Erie Railway has notified all the railroads including the Allegheny Valley that it will not be bound by the Standard division of oil freights and that the road is now open for all frieghts on an equal basis that may be offered.

THERE will be a grand railroad excursion from Foxburg to Clarion and return on Wednesday. A complimentary dinner will be given at the "Jones" and "Loomis" Hotels at Clarion. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation.

IT is believed that the extension of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford branch to Pleasant Unity is earnestly contemplated by the B. & O. Company. Some gentlemen connected therewith passed over the proposed route a few days ago with a view to its location.

THE real estate of Henry Wetter, located in Clarion county, was sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday. About ten thousand acres, consisting of farm, oil and timber lands and town property, were sold to G. W. Arnold of Clarion, for the sum of $64,400. Which is considered a low price.

THE Educational Convention for Mercer, Butler and Venango counties, is to held at Pinegrove, Mercer county, on the 22nd of August. Governor Hartranft is to be present. Hon. A. H. Dill has been invited and is expected. Gen. H. M. Hoyt is also to be present. There will be excursion rates on the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, also on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad.

J. A. C. BUFFNER of Indiana, Pa., has brought suit in the county courts against J. R. Bell, a neighbor, for nuisance. The prosecutor complains against his neighbor's playing croquet. He claims it disturbs rest and sleep, especially of children and infants, distracts the mind from serious employment, and lessens or destroys much that goes to make up the peace and happiness of home life.

MOUNDSVILLE.

The Oil Prospecting at Moundsville, West Virginia.

The Grave Creek Mound and Its Antiquity and Known History.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Posts.]

MOUNDSVILLE, August 7.—Sixty-five miles below Smith's Ferry, which is but thirty-nine miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, the oil belt again shows itself on the river.

Several barrels of the Moundsville oil have been sent up to the refineries by the steamboat men who seem anxious that the point should be tested.

Moundsville is situated near a great bend in the river which Washington owned. The site of the town is very beautiful. Six thousand acres of second bottom land some thirty feet above the river surround the village. In the center of this tract stands

GRAVE CREEK MOUND

some seventy feet high and nine hundred feet in circumference, and the most notable mound in the Ohio valley. A few hours' ride via. the Pittsburgh & Wheeling rail-road will bring you to this place. Here the Indians greased their tawney hides long after the Mound builders had mouldered into dust. The oil bubbled from the banks, but not until lately, by the opening of a coal shaft, was any notice taken of its existence apparently in great quantities.

Schoolcraft, who visited the mound in 1818, found it covered with forest trees, some of which were several feet in diameter. The theory now accepted as to these mounds is that they were monster tombs where thousands have been cremated. The bones of a giant were found inside the mound and are in there yet, the earth having caved in on them. His jaw bone was as big as the jaw bone of that animal with which Sampson slew the Philistines. But Mr. Giant and all his people have been counted out long ago so that you can run at large without fear of being gobbled up.

OIL EXPECTATION.

But the people here don't set much value on the mound or any old Indian stories or traditions, they are interested and excited on the oil now collected in the coal shaft, and are anxious for its development. Several thousand acres all around the town have already been leased and a thorough test is expected soon.

The knowledge of the strata underlying Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio has been obtained in two ways:

First, By observing the long and continuous outcrops exposed on the hill slopes; and,

Second, From the records of artesian borings, when duly connected with accurate levels of the surface.

From the fact that coal and similar minerals are mined in continuous beds it was naturally supposed that the sand rocks of the oil districts were connected in the same way. The oil wells of Smith's Ferry were not so deep as the gas wells of Beaver Falls. The Smith's Ferry oil well averaged a depth of 650 feet, whilst the gas wells twenty miles above were put down 1,100 feet The Moundsville people argue that the oil there would be got at about 750 feet.

The coal slope referred to was put in at about an angle of 22°, a distance of four hundred and twenty-eight feet. The oil shows itself here in the ditches, bubbles up and collects in large pools. They use it for oiling all their machinery and let the rest of it run out with the water of the mine. The next three months will tell whether the oil is in paying quantities here or not. There has been several Pittsburgh oil men here within the last few days, together with a hardware man and others who keep a weather-eye on any point liable to increase suddenly in population or wealth.

Mr. Geo. S. McFadden, a relative of John B. McFadden, the old jeweler of Pittsburgh, has built a very comfortable hotel, brick, neatly arranged, and has a livery stable connected with it. Should the oil spout, it would not catch them unprepared. It would be a good point for Pittsburgh engines, and all kinds of goods, about which strike be made, as the means of getting the articles here are so convenient. J. C.

HUBBARD'S LOVE

A Toledo Sensation—A Wife and Her Sister Seduced.

TOLEDO, OHIO, August 7.—A booming social sensation burst yesterday in the publication by the Sunday papers of a scandal which has been bubbling up near the surface for some time, but which, from the high standing of some of the parties and their relatives, had been known heretofore only among the gossips.

Mr. James Barrett makes a public statement, charging Mr. L. M. Hubbard with the seduction of his wife's sister, and improper relations with his own wife, on account of which he has put his wife away from him and his family is broken up.

Hubbard is a brother-in-law of President Shoemaker, of the Dayton and Michigan road, his wife having been a Shoemaker. The latter is, it is said, nearly distracted over the affair, which is of the greatest possible pain to Hubbard's relatives. Barrett's charges are most sensational, and the following is the substance: He states that Hubbard has long been criminal with his (Barrett's) wife's sister, a Miss Sarah McDowell, a young woman of some accomplishments, whom he has been keeping in private rooms, whose expenses he (Hubbard) bore. This was for a period of nearly two years past, and the rooms were on St. Clair street, not far from Mr. Hubbard's own residence. All this time, Barrett says, while cognizant of his sister's shame, he was yet influenced to keep quiet about it by Hubbard's declaration to him that he loved his sister and intended to get a divorce from Mrs. Hubbard and marry her. As confirmatory of this intention, it seems a fact that Hubbard took steps beyond the usual treatment of a paramour, and actually sent the girl to a Convent here, the Ursaline, for a time, for instructions in music and the accomplishments. On the night of July 25th, Barrett chancing to remain on the stoop reading, when it was supposed he had gone out, saw H

STATE POLITICS.

First Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Cresson.

A Good Attendance and Much Enthusiasm.

Favorable Reports Made from the Several Districts of the State.

The Committee Determined to Make the Campaign a Live One.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

CRESSON, August 1.—The first meeting of Democratic State Committee for 1878, was held here to-day. In addition to the regular members present a great many prominent Democrats throughout the State came in on the early trains. Chairman Speer and Gov. Dill, accompanied by Senator Allen of Lycoming, were the first to arrive. Senator Wallace came over from Clearfield on the afternoon train.

THE MEETING CALLED TO ORDER.

A two o'clock, R. Milton Speer, Chairman of the Committee, called them to order in the chapel on the grounds near the hotel—the same chapel in which the State Committee met in 1860, when the Douglass and Breckenridge split sent us into the dry docks. But few members were present to day who took part in that gathering. James B. Sansom of the Indiana *Democrat*, was one, and George Nelson Smith another. Eighteen years have elapsed since that time, and it is thought we are now rid of all the bilge water shipped on that occasion.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Speer made a short address, pithy and to the point. No such lecture has been delivered to the committee since Randall or Wallace held the party gavel. The committee applauded the performance, so you may guess they were not displeased with it.

The details of the campaign were discussed by the Chairman, the particulars of which are not for publication. The attendance from the various districts was good.

HOW IT LOOKS IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

After the transaction of committee business the members were called on for an expression of opinion as to the condition of affairs in their district.

The Philadelphia members hadn't much to say as to the condition there, except that the party was in pretty good hands. David W. Laws, Thomas H. Clark, James P. Lynch, A. H. Ladner and William Kelly made reports on Philadelphia.

Ninth District—Clement Carr of Radnor, Delaware county, made quite a lengthy report.

Eleventh District—Sheriff Evan Mishler said Berks county looks well. They hold their convention on the 3d of September.

Thirteenth District—A. J. Stineman of Lancaster, reported labor vote not large. Other things about as usual.

Fourteenth District—Mr. White, Stineman's colleague in Lancaster county, a German, said they had a first-class Chairman of the County Committee and would do good work this fall.

Fifteenth District—E. B. Cobaugh of Dauphin, said that was a hard county to expect to make gains in. The home of the Camerons generally stood pretty solid. The Nationals have nominated a full ticket, the Republicans have not yet nominated.

Nineteenth District—John Gilfillen of Coatsville, Chester county, a fine looking old man reported that they had an excellent Chairman of the County Committee that their convention had not been held this year. The Nationals don't amount to much in Chester county.

Twentieth District—A. B. Dunning of Luzerne, said they were in a better condition than last year. The Nationals are divided. Dill will have a big majority. We feel that we have a winning man and that goes a great way.

Twenty-first District—J. K. Rogert of Luzerne: "Our County Convention will be held on the 20th of September. In the last House we had two members; the next House will be better. The Republican papers are giving out the idea that Hoyt is immensely popular in Luzerne county, but it is not so. There have been Republicans elected to office in Luzerne county, but Harry Hoyt never could be elected. He has been beaten in Luzerne county whenever he ran; once for District Attorney and once for additional Judge. He was laid out both times. Luzerne will give Dill a big majority."

Twenty-fourth District—D. C. Forseman of Williamsport: "Our Convention meets on the 27th of August, the Republicans on the 28th. The Nationals have made full nominations. The Nationals in our county, and we are noted for our Greenbackers, I am satisfied that three out of four of them will come from the Republicans party."

Twenty-fifth District—A. J. Hughes, of Port Allegheny, McKean county. Think in the whole things look better than last year. In Tioga seven out of every ten Nationals will be Republicans.

There will be a big Democratic vote in the oil region and we are pretty sure of an anti-Cameron member of the Legislature. There is a great struggle now for our county offices, since the oil business reached Bradford, the Recorder's office is worth ten thousand dollars.

Twenty-seventh District—F. E Bowers, Snyder county. We have become so used to vote for Dill up our way that we can't do much else. We will give him a good majority in our Senatorial district. The Nationals will poll about one hundred votes in our county. We have not elected our new Chairman of County Committee.

Twenty-ninth District—Sol. Foster, Jr., of Schuylkill county. We think we can make large gains.

Thirtieth District—William A. Marr, of Schuylkill. It is very difficult to tell about our county. There is no handwriting on the wall but "uncertainty." It is no unusual thing for a solid Democratic district to go solid the other way, so that we never can tell exactly. The National organization is very strong, it has a large and formidable following. A majority of their votes will come from the Republicans. The leading men on the National ticket in Schuylkill were Republicans and the Democrats feel sore over that. We want Mr. Dill to visit us several times.

Thirty-first District—C. Penn Dull of Mifflin. We are in good shape and the Nationals in our county don't amount to anything.

Thirty-second District—William E Miller of Carlisle, Cumberland county. "We will soon celebrate our Democratic Centennial. Our County Convention will be held next Monday. We have a large nigger in the wood-pile in the shape of the Crawford county system, and let me say to the members of this committee that if there is any Democratic county about to adopt the system I would say for God's sake don't. If I wanted to break up hell I would take down to it the Crawford county system."

At this juncture Mr. Foster moved to have the rest of the reports received in writing. This was agreed to, but it had the effect of shortening the accounts.

Thirty-fifth District.—Robert G. McLanahan af Tyrone, Blair county. Things look very well.

Thirty-sixth District.—William Keyser of Bedford. We havn't much of an organization.

Thirty-seventh District. James H. Maize of Jefferson. It is rather too early to tell much about the condition our party will be in.

Thirty-eighth District.—J. K. P. Hall Things look good in Elk, Cameron and Forest. For the first time in ten years there is no contest on the local ticket. The Nationals have organizations all over our county.

Thirty-ninth District—John Kuhns of Westmoreland. We are fully organized, so are the Nationals. They will not poll more votes than last year, and about one-half the vote will come off us.

Forty-second District—Mr. Thompson of Allegheny city. If the lists were purged it would help us three thousand votes. Mackey says the best repeater in the world is a negro, and the best place to vote him is in Allegheny City.

Forty-third District—John B. Larkin of Pittsburgh. We are completing our organization.

Forty-fourth District—William Lockhart. We are getting into good shape.

Forty-fifth District—James J. Larkin. Nothing to report further than John B. or Lockhart.

Forty-sixth District—Thomas Bradford from Washington and the State of Beaver. Will hold our Convention in two weeks. We labor under a great many disadvantages. Quay and Rutan live in Beaver.

Forty-seventh District—Geo. B. Herbert, Sharon, Mercer county. In my own county and in Lawrence the Nationals have a better organization than any in the State. I am satisfied their vote will come one-third from the Democrats and two-thirds from the Republican. In my own town they have 400 of which 100 are from the Democrats.

Forty-eighth District—Capt. William Hasson, Oil City. I am ignorant of what they are doing in Warren, and it matters little, as it is hopelessly Republican. In Venango we have put up a full ticket in the field, and appointed a chairman who promised to give his time. The Nationals will not hurt us much.

At the conclusion of these reports Mr. Sol. Foster offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to appoint such secretaries and other officers as he may deem necessary for the proper workings of the Committee which, with a slight modification, was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

Hon. A. H. Dill, accompanied by Senator Allen of Lycoming, will go to Pittsburgh on the morning train. J. C.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

What Is Expected at Democratic Headquarters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Democratic Congressional Committee has removed its headquarters to the room of the House Committee on Military Affairs, at the Capitol. Congressman Blackburn and John G. Thompson of Ohio, will arrive here on Monday next, and the work of the campaign will be begun in earnest. The members of the Committee are of the opinion that the party in the South will need little, if any, assistance. A sweeping victory in all of the Southern States is expected. In the close Congressional districts of the North the Committee will give the Democrats all possible aid. It is hoped that Democratic members of the House will be returned from the First and Fifth districts of South Carolina, now represented respectively by Rainey and Smalls, both colored. Rainey's majority over Richardson, his opponent, for a seat in the Forty-fifth Congress, was 1,519. Small's majority over Tillman, Democrat, was 2,388. Information has been received here that Brogden, Republican Representative from the Second North Carolina district, who was recently beaten for the nomination by a colored man, will run as an independent candidate. This, it is thought, will give the Democratic candidate a chance for election, although the Republican majority in the district in 1876 was over nineteen thousand. The canvass in the South will be conducted on Conservative principles. At the Republican headquarters it is reported that contributions from the holders of Federal offices in the country are coming in rapidly. The assessments on department clerks are handed in reluctantly and in small amounts. The Republicans will spend money freely in Ohio and in the few doubtful districts in the South.

DISRAELI.

A Reminiscence of His Life Near Forty Years Ago.

The following reminiscence of Benjamin Disraeli, by a writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is very interesting reading for young men. He says: "I was a member of the Literary and Scientific Institution in Aldersgate street, London, in 1844, and it was customary to hold semi-annual meetings, that were presided over by rising eminent men. I happened to be appointed a member of the committee deputed to wait on Mr. Disraeli, at his house in Park lane, Piccadilly, to ask him to preside at our semi-annual meeting. We did so, and were received by him and Mrs. Disraeli—the late Countess of Beaconsfield—whom he had recently married. Of course we were received elegantly, and my friend Parry being considered the best looking and the best qualified to address the rising statesman, he requested Disraeli to preside over the semi-annual meeting of the institute, and stated that the members would feel greatly indebted to him for any suggestions for its advancement. I shall never forget the extraordinary look Disraeli gave Parry. With an eye that looked from out the soul, with a Mephistophelism that has marked his subsequent career, he said to Mr. Parry: 'I will have the honor to preside over your meeting, and Mrs. Disraeli will be present; but, by the bye, I happened to be in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and heard your eloquent defence. If I should ever have any influence you can command me.' He afterward made Parry a Sergeant of Law. Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli attended our meeting, and he made an eloquent address. The most extraordinary expression he made was: 'Man can be what he pleases; every one of you can be exactly what he designs to be. I have resolved to hold a certain position, and, if I live, I will.'"

A CLEVER JOB.

The Bloomington Banking Institution Thoroughly Gone Through.

Sixteen Thousand Dollars Stolen and No Clue to the Thieves.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., August 1.—One of the most daring, dexterous and consummate bank robberies ever perpetrated in any city took place on Wednesday night. The Bloomington Banking Institution was organized about two years ago with L. L. Holmes as President, and E. R. Gurley as Vice President. The institution has been doing an extensive business, loaning money on property located in all the Western States and in this State. The bulk of the business has been composed of loans on trust deeds.

This morning when Mr. Holmes entered the bank at the usual hour, he found everything in confusion, and the briefest investigation convinced him that the bank had been robbed the preceeding night. Papers, deeds and documents were scattered over the floor in a most reckless manner, while here and there lay piles and packages of nickels, coppers and small change. The safe doors were ajar and the drawers and tills were open, and everything that contained money or papers bore evidence of having been thoroughly ransacked. The news that the bank had been robbed soon spread over the city, and the rooms were crowded with spectators, bankers, business men and others concurring in the opinion that this was the most daring robbery ever perpetrated in Bloomington.

The robbers, for it is but fair to presume there were more than one, entered through the large transom over the door, as it is plainly testified by the foot-marks and the disturbance of the dust on the ledger. The burglars then began a systematic search of the premises, and during their investigations, either knowing where it was to be found or by chance, stumbled upon the double combination of the safe. Mr. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. Holmes' assistant, whose duty it was to keep the combination and open and close the safe, went to Winchester, Penn., some few weeks ago, and Mr. Holmes made a minute of the combination on an old postal card. This precaution was taken fearing he might forget the figures. Previously this memoranda had been made on the side of a drawer near the safe, the safe being located in the northeast corner of the room. This postal card Mr. Holmes placed among a package of 400 or 500 other postal cards similar to the one upon which the combination was written, so that the finding of it must have been the result of the knowledge of its location or a strange accident.

After the operators had opened the safe they wrote in printed letters, with a lead pencil, on the postal card, "Saved trouble," and pinned it where it must be seen by the first one coming into the bank. They intended to leave the impression that they had come prepared to blow open the lock, but the finding of the combination saved them the trouble.

The thieves secured $16,000 in money and collaterals, $12,000 in trust deed bonds, and $4,000 in currency. The bonds are ordinary coupon interest-bearing bonds, given as security for the payment of loans on real estate. After they had rifled the cash box they took the record books out all the written matter, and with the unparalleled cheek and refined impudence, wrote across a whole page of the ledger in pencil printed capitals, "Post up and go West, young man." This, too, was left in such a position that it might be read without difficulty. Thus was destroyed the records of the loan transaction. Mr. Holmes has no other record of the business, but hopes to be able to remember the names of most of the parties obtaining loans.

While going through the safe the operators came across a number of packages of old deeds, records, &c. These they wrapped up in an old newspaper, but at the last moment threw it down on the counter as not worth carrying off. One of the envelopes thus thrown away contained $500. While the thieves were searching the drawers they discovered a key, with which they availed themselves by unlocking the door and making their exit in due form, instead of traveling over the transom. The key was found on the outside of the door, where it had been dropped. There were two keys, Mr. Holmes having the other at the time of the robbery. The whole affair was managed in the most systematic and business like manner, and by the profession will be greatly admired and pointed to as a clever job.

Miserableness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in the way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column. TTSW

An Economical Fashion.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

However steadfastly English women have set their face hitherto against any change in underwear, there is no doubt that combination garments are gaining ground steadily. They are approved of for many reasons, and are now recognized under the name of "Princesse lingerie." The motives that induce to their adoption are various: being closely fitted to the figure, they are approved by fashionable women, because they aid in making them look slender; stout women prefer them to bulky underclothing; economical women approve them because two garments are combined in one; consequently, there is a considerable saving in material and in the labor of making. Lastly, delicate women like them because the weight of combination garments is suspended from the shoulders instead of from the waist. Hence, Princesse lingerie has much to recommend it so long as the present clinging drapery and sheath-like style of figure obtain.

"I'll Never Stand Toothache Again,

but come here and get them right out."

"Oh! I had the funniest dream."

"I'll bet $1,000 the teeth are not out, for I never felt them."

"Thought I was listening to beautiful music."

"I came from Indiana to get my teeth out, and I'd travel 1,000 miles to have them pulled the same way again."

"I've taken stuff before, but never could be put entirely asleep until this time."

"The greatest invention of this age."

"Doctor, if people only knew how painless this operation becomes in your hands, you could not attend to the crowds that would come."

The above are a few of the thousands of expressions of delight and satisfaction made use of by patients of Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, after having teeth extracted painlessly under the influence of his absolutely safe anæsthetic.

PERSONAL—IF ANDREW T. DUGAN, from Castlederg, Ireland, and JOS. C. WHITTAKER will call at my (European Steamship and Exchange) Office, at No. 131 Smithfield Street, they will learn news of interest to them. MAX. SCHAMBERG.

P. S.—Intending travelers will be benefitted by consulting me.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE.

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NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST.,

Opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. jy3oed Wjy6:6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa (seminal weakness) resulting from self-abuse or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, are the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, consumption, epilepsies, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

83 SIXTH avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14:d&Wly

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most celebrated physician in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:d&Wly

ONLY FOR A FEW WEEKS!

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!

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—AT—

C. D. SIMEN'S.

BARGAINS in Children's Shoes. in Misses' Shoes. in Ladies' Shoes. in Youths' Shoes. in Boys' Shoes. in Gents' Shoes.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN TO ALL!

Children's Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 8 to 10, only.....$1 00

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Misses' Lasting Gaiters, 11, 12 and 13, at 75c
Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8..... 50c
Ladies' Kid Slippers, 3 to 7..... 75c

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT!

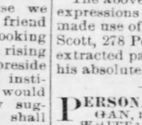
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 3 to 7, only.....$1 00
Ladies' Bright Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 8.. 1 00
Ladies' Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters.. 85
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Foxed Gaiters... 1 25
Ladies' Bright Grain Side Lace..... 1 50
Ladies' Bright Grain Button Shoes..... 1 50
Men's Working Shoes, worth $1 25, at.... 1 00
Men's Low Walking Shoes..... 1 25
Men's 5-8 D Sole Congress Gaiters..... 1 50
Men's Calf Box Toe Buckle Alexis Fine Sewed Shoes at..... 1 75
A First-Class Men's Working Boot at..... 2 00
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, first quality, at 2 50
Heavy Calf Top Sole Boots only..... 2 75

And many other odd lots and sizes, to be closed out REGARDLESS OF COST.

78 OHIO STREET, Cor. of Sandusky.

ja22:TTS&W ALLEGHENY, PA.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK.  TRADE MARK.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

Before Taking. After Taking.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.

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WANTED—DENTAL STUDENT—By one the most prominent Dentists in the city. An excellent chance for a young man to study this profession. Must pay a fee and remain one or two years. Call or address, 204 Penn Avenue. aug10:2t W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878.

The Weekly Post.

Single Subscription - $2.00 per year
In Clubs - - - - - 1.50 " "
(Postage Prepaid by us.)

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

TERMS

FOR

CAMPAIGN POST.

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c	7 00
Clubs of 30 for 33c	9 90
Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c	20 00

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

The Daily Post

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS.

(WITH POSTAGE PAID.)

THE DAILY POST, per year	$9 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year	2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER	1 50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$300,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $200	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or to

H. L. PLUM,

319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

jy18:eowsatt&W4t:pd.

WANTED—

1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

To Repair and put in good order in time for

FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING

I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

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Higher Education for Ladies.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS.

Ten Teachers in the Conservatory of Music connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept. 4th. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

jy27:TTS.6W aug3:1m W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA

Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.

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DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsb:W

TRUTHS.

"It is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health."

"Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the whole system."

"Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a factitious appetite, but assists nature in cleansing and purifying the whole body, leading the patient surely to perfect health."

"Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous are now its most ardent friends and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named Special Partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz: The said JOHN Z. SPEER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said GOTTLIEB A. STEINER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That the said partnership as now renewed and continued will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

"It is acknowledged and recommended by physicians to be the best purifier of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in the praise who have been restored to health by them."

Comments of leading newspapers on Hop Bitters.

Test Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

jy23-TTS&S W1m

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS

BUY YOUR OUTFIT AT

Jas. D. Carlisle's, 37 Fifth Avenue.

Traveling Bags	$1 50 to $2 50
Shawl Straps	from 20c up
Clothes Brush	from 39c up
Hair Brush	13c to $1 50
Tooth Brush	5c to 40c
Box of Paper and Envelopes	19c to 50c
Folding Jap. Fans	3c to 40c
Folding Silk Fans	25c to $1 50
Leather Belts	19c to $1 75
Hats at Great Bargains	from 25c up
Ladies and Children's Hose	6c to $1 39
Gents' Half-Hose	13c to 75c
6 White Lawn Ties for	25c
12 Fancy Percale Ties for	25c
2 White Shirts for	$1 00
2 White Shirts, Extra Good, for	$1 50
4 Linen Handkerchiefs for	25c
Pair Lisle Gloves	25c
Umbrellas	50c to $4 50
Ladies' Chemises, Embroidered	69c to $1 93
Ladies' White Skirts	88c to $2 19
Corsets	50c to $2 50

1 piece (8 yards) Mosquito Net.....50c

Also, nice and attractive stock of Ribbons, Fringes, Embroidery, Lace, &c., at lowest prices.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Of all Summer Goods, Regardless of Cost, to make room for Fall Goods.

Infants' Genuine Mor. Shoes, 2 to 5, at 40c.

Children's Genuine Mor. Button Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c.

Children Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00.

Misses' Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 20.

Misses' Bright Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 20.

Misses' Bright Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at 90c.

Ladies' Lasting, 3 to 7, at 80c.

Ladies' Lasting Side Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 20.

Ladies' Lasting Foxed Button, 3 to 7, at $1 40.

Ladies' Lasting Foxed Button, 3 to 7, at $1 65.

Ladies' Lasting Foxed Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Ladies' Bright Gr. Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00.

Men's Prime F. S. Kip Plows, 6 to 11, at $1 25.

Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25.

Men's "A" Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50.

Men's Hob-nail Brogans, 5 to 11, at $1 40.

Men's Iron Plate Side Shoes, at 90.

Men's Genuine Calf Boots reduced from $3 00 to $2 50, and many other special bargains.

Call early while the stock is complete and reap the bargains at

JOHN KALBFELL'S

CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—WM. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—THOS. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

m w

MALLEABLE IRON BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR.

For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.

A. F. SCHURR, Patentee, 89 Main Street, Allegheny, Pa. Call, or send for circular. Q&TTS W 6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY.

Certificate of renewal and continuance of limited partnership.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of MARCH, 1872, a limited partnership under the firm name of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 214) was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and

SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY.

Concluded from First Page.

and to maintain at once the Presidential succession and the public peace.

Forasmuch as the plot to filch the Presidency and the Government from the elect of the people, besides its two qualities of fraud and force, had two periods and parts; it is timely here to observe just where Mr. Tilden abstained from encountering it, and just at what period and part he planned to destroy it.

WHERE TILDEN DID NOT ATTACK CONSPIRACY.

President Grant's order to General Sherman, three days after the election, professed impartiality in his purpose to secure "a fair count of the vote as actually cast" in the three States where the telegrams of Chandler were instigating a fraudulent count. Yet his designation of watchers of the canvass was confined, by a "clerical error" of course, to his own party, and summoned its most unscrupulous attorneys and politicians. The chief and guiding members of these quasi official commissions, as it turned out, were special friends and private agents of Mr. Hayes. It is now proven and notorious that they it was who worked out the primary part and fraudulent groundwork of the conspiracy, directing if not devising the perjuries, forgeries and paper fabrications of the local and county officials, or pretending their regularity and legality before the State Canvassers. To hear Noyes defend the Alachua frauds and forgeries before the Florida Board with gushing eloquence and the fabricated testimony of 228 affiants, all by an extraordinary coincidence writing one and the same hand, would have given that canting hypocrite Pecksniff himself, a moral vomit (*f*). These agents from Ohio were also the systematic suborners of the inferior officials, of their accomplices and their false witnesses, in multifarious crimes. They promised the official trusts of the government as bribes for the commission of high criminal offences. In so many instances as to be past counting, their promises have been adopted and performed by Mr. Hayes. Nearly all the conspiring members of the State Returning Boards, large numbers of the local election officers, their accomplices, their witnesses, their tools, now hold major or minor civil trusts in the Federal Government, by appointment or recommendation from Mr. Hayes. But these deputized go-betweens and real principals in the crime of reversing the actual returns, he has rewarded by gift of the highest trusts in the administrative and diplomatic service.

CERTIFICATES PURCHASEABLE.

Now, it is anybody's secret that, throughout the month while this groundwork and primary part of the conspiracy was heaping up and cementing in debauchment and dishonor, the certificates of these three State Canvassing Boards were for sale. Already it is proved that two were actually purchased. Probably it will yet appear that the third was likewise obtained. They were bought by promises of office, or by money, or by both. Traces of money payment are darkly visible to the Potter Committee. The Senate and Department records show the numerous and more immoral payments—with public offices, possessed through a crime and then prostituted for its reward—instead of with the purchaser's own funds. Two of the Boards held back their action till the last of the twenty-nine days. Meanwhile swarms of brokers were offering to the highest bidder the "sacred" muniments of the Presidential title.

M'LIN, OF FLORIDA.

One McLin, an ague-smitten Pariah in Florida, who was yet the ruling spirit in its Returning Board, at its first session betrayed his capacity for crime by attempting to hide the true, and to make record of a fraudulent, return from Baker county—a purpose foiled by prompt exposure, and afterward confessed by the Board's unanimity in discarding the detected fabrication; at its last session he disclosed his accomplished villainy by rejecting from four county returns 500 votes fairly cast for the Hayes electors, but thrice 500 votes fairly cast for the Tilden electors, thus reversing the choice of Florida. This man, when earlier called upon, and respectfully informed in behalf of the Democrats in Tallahassee, that they themselves had sent for and collected, all the way from Pensacola through the Everglades and down to Key West, and were then possessed of, certified copies of all the official county returns—these on their face proving incontestably the election of the Tilden electors,—did not scruple, if his own mendacity be trusted, (*g*) to put a pecuniary value upon his official duty to certify that fact. But he found no purchaser.

J. MADISON WELLS OF LOUISIANA.

One Maddox went from New Orleans to Washington with a written authority from J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board, in a letter to himself and a letter to West, U. S. Senator of Louisiana. He visited President Grant and Secretary Cameron. He stated his price in money and threatened to sell to the other side. He sent his agent Pickett to New York to make offer at a reduced price to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who, scouting it, said that it was the third such offer to him of the certificates of the Louisiana Returning Board. (*h*) So he, too, found no Democratic purchaser. But Madison Wells, unlike McLin, has not been bilked of payment by his Republican purchasers.

JUST ONE QUITE ENOUGH.

It is certain that such offers to Democrats were not mere snares. The intimacies and confidences of these corrupt men for an easy sale were all, of course among their fellow-partisans on the Republican side. But while they could enhance their own value by the threat as well as by the reality of offering their wares to the Democratic side, yet offices were then but promises only. Cash down was their bird in hand worth any two in the bush. Moreover, were they to give their certificates, as right and fact and law required, to the Democratic electors, the complex tissue of fraud they were weaving could all be abandoned in a moment and no harm done. They would then no longer be dependent upon the secrecy of accomplices and the honor among thieves. They would cease to be haunted by fear of exile or the jail. Besides, for a controlling reason, sale of the certificate to Democrats was preferable, if possible. Hayes had only 165 votes. The Returning Board of Louisiana had to give (7) seven; the Florida Board had to give four (4); the South Carolina Board had to give eight (8); also the one disqualified vote of Oregon, and every other of several disqualified votes, had all to be ensured to Hayes, to give him a bare majority of one (1). But Mr. Tilden already had 184 undisputed votes. One (1) more made a majority of all (369). No wonder competition seemed lively among the sellers. It was real. Any one of the venal crew acting separately could himself alone deliver what he deemed a conclusive title to the Presidency.

But it was not there and thus that Mr. Tilden sought to compass the defeat of the Republican conspiracy. Whatever the wish, or the less absolute integrity, or the more customary morals, of any devoted adherent, no such transaction would he consent to, nor connive at, nor permit.

A few thousand dollars—a market for the wares of just one Madison Wells, just one McLin, only one,—paid for doing the bounden duty and mere justice he had sworn to do, and the whole atrocious conspiracy would have been bursted like a puff ball and blown away in dust.

But I apologize for the suggestion.

First, I apologize to Governor Tilden for confronting his character with the morally impossible.

Next I apologize to all his Republican calumniators for confronting their characters with the morally incredible.

But it was necessary to mention just where Mr. Tilden did *not* attack the Republic a conspiracy.

WHERE AND HOW TILDEN ASSAILED CONSPIRACY.

The plan which he had matured and was now preparing for its defeat, was quite different. It was neither a ransom of the Presidency nor a Dutch auction for it. It did not even put up prices to the final purchasers by competition. It did not involve the debauchment of a fellow-citizen. But it was a mortal stroke aimed at another yet a vital part. It was check-mate in one move.

So soon as the venal infamy of each Returning Board at the three garrisoned capitals had combined to make his action necessary, Mr. Tilden took immediate pains to advise his friends foremost in the House of Representatives, that the final success of the complot was impossible if that House would stand firmly and immovably on the unbroken series of precedents formed by the twenty-two Presidential counts, from 1793 to 1872; or, as one distinguished Western member of it has said:

"What Mr. Tilden's plan was repeatedly "from the day that Congress re-assembled, "had been set forth and pressed upon his "friends in the leadership of the House, by "advice, that they should expose and com- "bat in full debate the threatened unwar- "rantable usurpation by the President of "the Senate of the right to count the votes "and to select the votes to be counted, and "that they should take not one other or "further step till *in both Houses* the great "but pacific constitutional battle had been "fought and won upon that issue.

AMMUNITION PROVIDED.

After thus advising that all be staked upon the law of the land, the practice of the two Houses and faith of the people, Mr. Tilden left nothing undone to give that policy fair auspices. It is no secret that by his suggestion, a life-long friend, the Hon. John Bigelow, prepared and the Appletons published (January 2, 1877), a volume comprising the official history of every Presidential count, and every debate in Congress on counting of the electoral votes. To this he prefixed a concise summary of the facts and analysis of the law, both alike demonstrating, as to House and Senate, the co-equality of their separate powers in the count; and as to the House, upon a failure of election by the colleges, its exclusive and final power to choose the President. Thenceforth guerilla warfare on the side of the conspiracy, like Gen. Dix's snap shots and Stoughton's gymnastics, in letters to the *Times* from behind Ferry's bluff, ceased to be prudent. Mr. Bigelow's exhaustive and masterly tract was widely circulated by the Democratic National Committee and the same compendium of debates reprinted by order of Congress itself; so that, besides a plan of campaign, here were "arsenals of ammunition" provided, and lethal weapons fashioned to the hand of every hater of fraud.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

The ground was well chosen for the first engagement. Mr. Tilden, in December, had prepared two resolutions making the sagacious and far reaching issue upon which he chose to rely, which were sent to the House Committee on the Privileges, Powers and Duties of the House of Representatives in counting the Electoral votes. (*i*). The modified resolutions finally adopted and reported by that Committee to the House for its passage, had in advance been submitted to and approved by him. They are subjoined. (*j*).

NO CONCESSIONS—FORCE DEBATE—COMPEL VOTE.

It is no secret now that upon this issue Mr. Tilden counselled many of his friends in the leadership of the House, who visited him at New York, during the Christmas holidays, not only to stand, but to force the debate, first in the House, then in the Senate. He accepted all responsibility for the outcome. He assured them that were their temper stiff and resolute, the conspiracy would break down in process of execution; than in any event it was for the interest of popular elective government not to yield to the mere menace of usurpation all that actual usurpation could take for itself if completely successful. He forewarned them that the conspiracy must therefore never be allowed to gain anything by the least concession or under any deceptive guise, but should be fought at the threshold and fought inch by inch, and thus forced to make exhibition before all men's eyes, of the real character of the revolutionary violence in aid of the revolutionary usurpation by which alone it could advance a single step towards success.

SAGACITY OF TILDEN'S PLAN.

Now, the simplicity of this plan may have obscured its sagacity. But the lapse of time and ample reflection can have left no further room to doubt its penetrating foresight and its sufficiency. Its unrelenting pressure first uniting the House, must then have divided the Senate. All the ablest Republican Senators, in debates on the 22d Joint Rule and Morton's bill, had publicly committed themselves over and over again to the right of the two Houses (and not of the Vice President) to control the count. Morton himself was committed. (*k*.) All of them knew, and many of them had joined in making the uniform precedents, where a challenge by either House had repeatedly sufficed to exclude, from the true electoral votes counted, any certificate deemed by either House to be not such a true and lawful vote. But were any one of all the nineteen contrived and false votes to be challenged by the House of Representatives; were not each and every fraudulent and every disqualified vote to be passed as a true electoral vote by the separate act and approval of the House and Senate too, the result must have been the election of Mr. Tilden by a majority of all, or else his choosing, according to the express mandate of the Constitution, by the House of Representatives, since therein the Democrats prevailed, whether voting by numbers or voting by States.

For the House of Representatives, by the Constitution, and according to the uniform practice and procedure thereunder, being concurrently with the Senate a witness in the opening, and an actor in the counting of the votes, was made, by necessary implication in the language of the Constitution itself, the sole exclusive judge whether or not the contingency had happened which called upon it to make a choosing of President in default of an election by a majority of the whole number of elector-appointed. No certification to it of the happening of that contingency was required or contemplated. No mode was prescribed in which it should find out the existence of that default except its own knowledge as a witness in the opening, and an actor in the counting of the votes. No review of its decision, no appeal from its decision was provided. The Constitution had left it, like every Supreme judicature, to judge for itself exclusively and conclusively of the facts and the law calling into action its express powers. So that the Democratic House of Representatives in the then existing state of facts and law, was rightly perceived by Mr. Tilden to be an impregnable fortress for the rights of the people.

DEFEAT OF CONSPIRACY INEVITABLE.

That high debate which he therefore advised and pressed, would have summoned every law-abiding citizen in the land to a vivid knowledge of the fact that their immediate Representatives in the people's House were upholding the Constitution and a line of precedents without one exception in the history of any count by either party, to-wit: no false and challenged vote to pass into the count without the separate consent of each House. The people's gaze would have been riveted upon the champions of the people's rights. Mere standing still by the House, or mere standing still, *plus* an offer to take any rule of Republican making or adoption in the four counts twice electing Lincoln and twice electing Grant, must have reduced the conspirators to compliance with law and precedent, or else to the suicidal necessity of open actual usurpation, and its backing by the troops obeying Grant. Threats must have risked their life in acts—and threateners, too. For nothing but such rank treason and red-handed violence could have enthroned the beneficiary of their crime. Nor kept him seated for a single hour, unless, indeed, the Anglo-Saxon blood of the founders of this Republic be milk in the veins of their sons. An inflexible House always standing fast in the final citadel of power, the keen bright sunlight of publicity through the long day of such a debate, would have shrivelled and consumed the conspiracy, root and branch.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

There were inexplicable delays at Washington. The rules of the House makes delays easy, perhaps unavoidable. He cited resolutions of the House Privileges Committee, which were to raise the Democratic standard there, were not reported until the 12th of January. Nor until the 18th could the debate be opened, as then, at last, it was opened, by the powerful speech of Proctor Knott, its Chairman.

No sooner was that speech uttered and issue joined; barely, indeed, was time conceded for its utterance, when Mr. Knott was displaced, the debate and its victories forestalled, Mr. Tilden's plan supplanted, the responsibility elsewhere assumed of otherwise encountering the Republican conspiracy, and the first step in such encounter taken irrevocably, by the entry of another Committee of the House, and the announcement of a Democratic compromise. Surrenders are, alas! irrevocable. Or if not a surrender, at least the Electoral Commission bill proffered the conspirators too easy release from every hard impossibility in their plot, and proposed to exact of them nothing more difficult than eight of the highest Republicans should put on blindness, and grant impunity, to the frauds which John Sherman in Louisiana, and "Index" Noyes in Florida, had abetted or defended the committing of by Republicans the lowest and vilest. Whereby those frauds afterward got an effectual validity otherwise than by force and arms.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION SCHEME.

That bill, privately prepared by the Senate Conference Committee (*l*) had four days before first been divulged to the House Conference Committee (*m*) and for three days only, in the secrecy of committee rooms alone, debated. Commended by so high authority, and with such complete unanimity as that of the ablest and most trusted Democrats in the leadership of both Houses of Congress, no wonder that its passage into a law seen to be inevitable, was over in nine days, nor numerously opposed from that hour. Boards of trade, civic councils, self-constituted committees from all sorts of four corners, all at once made haste, as was natural for them to do sighting the adoption of any plan, to petition for its immediate enactment. Moreover, the cool, firm temper which the discarded policy had inspired and enacted was everywhere, in a trice, melted into sentiment under the high temperature of patriotic emotion which began to prevail. For indeed, some members of Congress proclaimed themselves statesmen because they had meant to be patriots, and patriots because unlike the conspirators, they had ceased to be partisans. Others pronounced sacrifice a political as well as a religious sacrament, and praised their own piety in thus propitiating the archprimates of treason.

COULD MORAL FORCES HAVE WON?

In large political strategy as in military campaigns, the success or the failure of any untried plan must always remain a matter of reasoned conviction, not of actual proof. But at least the untried plan of Mr. Tilden was not more difficult than firmness and mere courage always are. It asked no impossibilities. It simply exacted impossibilities of those who conspired his overthrow and the subversion of the sovereignty of the people. Impeachment of it for probable failure in the outcome must commence impeaching the capacity of American freemen to carry on amid public order the ark and sheckinah of their self-government. For however rare in the statesmanship of any time may be its adequate forecast, its circumspection, its wise intrepidity, these were not its most noteworthy characteristics, nor was he alone in the courage which inspired them. The Democracy of the great West on Jackson's birthday, with one voice had bade their representative crush the conspiracy between the upper and the nether millstones of the supreme law, and the strength of those who had won to hold. The signal and peculiar mark of that plan was this: his absolute trust in moral forces; his entire faith in the people, their volitions and their power.

ALL TILDEN'S FIGHTS WON BY MORAL FORCES.

And why, of all men in the United States, should not he? With like resolved, undoubting faith had Mr. Tilden appealed to the conscience and the power of the people, the last tribunal in Republics, through every one of the desperate contests which had made up the six years of his public career. So had he striven and always had he come off victorious, first, in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring in 1871; then in the impeachment and expulsion of the corrupt judges in 1872; next, in establishing the ascendancy of the Reform element in the Democratic party of New York; and in the installation of the Reform policy in its State government in 1874, resulting in his own candidacy for Governor and election over Dix by fifty thousand majority: so in the destruction of the Canal Ring in 1875, so and so only in the great endeavor for the redemption of the Federal government from corruption and misrule in 1876.

And the people had answered his appeal in every instance by the bestowal of larger power and higher trusts. In the last contention of all, against the Republican party itself, lapsed from the purpose and control of its founders into a coparceny of spoils, consolidated and corrupted by sixteen years continuous rule, wielding the immense influence of a hundred and sixty-four millions federal expenditure, of a hundred thousand office holders, of a countless train of claimants, contractors and jobbers, the people had yet rewarded his faith with the laurels of victory, bestowing, in a vote vastly the largest ever polled, great popular majorities—in New York State eighty thousand more suffrages than made Grant's fifty-four thousand majority in 1872; in the Union thirteen hundred thousand more than Grant had received in his first election, and seven hundred thousand more than he had received in his second election.

THE PEOPLE COULD HAVE BEEN SAFELY TRUSTED.

From him, of all men, was faith in the people due. And whoever can believe that at last he trusted vainly, that at last he would have appealed against the conspiracy to the public conscience and the people's strength in vain, must beforehand, confess the shameless creed that this Republic is rotten at the core; that we, forty-eight millions of freemen, descendants in great part of a race of men who made their kings and unmade them, who dethroned kings, and beheaded and at times dispensed with kings, are now wearing the robes and the purple of sovereignty—by proxy only, till the first dragonnade, led by a "saviour of society."

RECURRENCE TO TILDEN'S PLAN IMPOSSIBLE.

'Tis an infinite pity that two years ago this shameless creed was not discredited for the present generation. All our purple is flaunted on the 4th of July. But the fall elections approach: Labor party tickets, Greenback conventions, "communism" platforms, and nominations by the "Nationals," no sooner attest the life and reality of the people's rule, than half the Republican press go into paroxysms over its happy tempestuousness and cry aloud for "a man on horseback" to keep order, uphold property and save society. Such dread of the people, held by the half-fledged monarchists who flavor all the policies of that party, is a standing invitation to usurpers. Such terrors stuffed the scarecrow set up by Grant and Ferry's threat. If, indeed, such be the tenure of our popular sovereignty and American liberties the sooner we know it the better. But the plain square issue with which Mr. Tilden confronted usurpation, and which would have brought the dragonnade menace to a sharp and final test, could not, after being supplanted, be revived. It was hopelessly beclouded by that event. Had it been possible to defeat the proposed arbitrament by a concerted revolt among the Democratic rank and file in Congress, its defeat would not have reinstated the earlier issue, nor facilitated recurrence to Mr. Tilden's plan. To that the conditions of success were, an indomitable and united Democracy, and an unbroken favoring public opinion. But the mere proposal of the Electoral arbitrament, backed by great Democratic leaders caused three illusions to prevail; the illusion that such an arbitrament was the only alternative to civil war; the illusion that such a tribunal must establish truth in its decision and the people in their rights; the illusion of the business classes, oppressed by long suffering under ruinous tariffs and fluctuating currencies, that it was the harbinger of new prosperity. So that the rank and file would have been resuming a contest abandoned by their familiar leaders as hopeless; and attempting recurrence to the earlier issue amidst a public opinion now reversed and hostile. So that the case of The People *versus* the *pseudo* savior of society yet awaits trial under fair auspices. For who can say that untimeliness in raising a supreme issue of popular sovereignty when beclouded by untoward events, might not have enlisted the patriotism of the masses themselves and their peaceful aspirations against the sacred cause of popular rights and given the usurper a coigne of vantage which his uttermost audacity had never won.

But, besides, it was then quite too late to renew a battle of opinion from which the great champions had sounded a retreat. The illusions inspired by their proposal of the electoral scheme rendered everything else impracticable. Its real character could only be made manifest by experience of its results.

AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

Be that, however, as it may. If the President *de jure* failed to become President *de facto* too, through any act or omission of his own, it was not by means of his untried plan for the defeat of the Republican conspiracy. It must have been, if ever, by his judgment, action, or advice upon the Electoral Commission plan, during the three days from his first knowledge of it, January 14, to the day, January 17, when, by the concurrence of the leading Democratic members of the Senate and House upon the two conference committees, the safe chart of the House Privileges Committee was rolled up and flung away, and the Democratic party were embarked upon unsounded and shipwrecking seas.

What his judgment, action and advice were is now to be told.

HEWITT WITH THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION SCHEME.

On the evening of Saturday, January 13, the undersigned calling upon Mr. Tilden, found him in receipt of the McCrary House bill, with proposed amendments and a letter from Mr. Hewitt advertising the Governor that his counsel thereon would be asked the next day. Mr. Tilden invited the undersigned to call on the morrow, when Mr. Hewitt should be there, to consider this bill—the supposed axis on which the deliberations of the House Conference Committee were revolving.

The undersigned thus came to be present January 14th, the day and date when Mr. Tilden received from Mr. Hewitt's lips his first information that other measures had been abandoned, that the Senate-Conference Committee had just disclosed to the House Conference Committee an Electoral Commission Bill it had been privately preparing; that the House Committee were pressed to accept and adopt the same, and that the subject he wished to confer upon was that.

Mr. Hewitt explained as the Senate Committee's reason for secrecy, that without it they could not carry the bill. It had been adopted by arrangement between the three Democratic and four Republican members, and was so strictly observed that when Senator Kernan made inquiry of one of the former, he was told that nothing could be disclosed to him without violating an honorable understanding. So well was the secret kept, that Senator Barnum, now chairman of the National Committee, passing through New York on Friday the 12th, had expressed his conviction that a majority of the Senate, as Mr. Tilden's plan anticipated, would concur in denying the right of Ferry to make the count.

TILDEN'S COUNSEL NOT ASKED—BUT HIS ADHESION.

Before he read the new bill, Mr. Tilden was told by Mr. Hewitt that the Democratic members of the Senate Committee were already absolutely committed to it, and would concur with their Republican associates in reporting it to the Senate, whether the House Committee should concur or not, and whether Mr. Tilden approved it or not.

"Is it not rather late, then," said Mr. Tilden, "to consult me?"

"They do not consult you," replied Mr. Hewitt. "They are public men, and have their own duties and responsibilities. I consult you."

TILDEN'S PLAN CONTRASTED WITH THE NEW SCHEME.

After possessing himself of the policy and provisions of the bill, Mr. Tilden's perception of their character was prompt and decided. His disapproval of the Electoral Commission scheme, as might have been inferred by any political neophyte, from its contrast at all points with his own plan, was inherent and incurable.

It was a scheme for getting votes counted with the approval of but a single House, and that House the one in political sympathy with the majority of a Commission recruited from and controlled by a bench of which all the members, save one, had been appointed by Lincoln or Grant. But his counsels had approved, Mr. Bigelow's treatise had maintained, Mr. Knott's committee's resolutions had formulated and taken issue upon, the doctrine settled by a uniform construction of the Constitution and by a uniform procedure thereunder—that with two political bodies, each being a unit, each having equal authority, a challenged vote in the very nature of things never could be, as it never had been, counted until the challenge were overcome by the concurring separate affirmative voice of both.

It cast down one other insuperable bar to the success of the conspiracy—that latent but final power vested in the House of Representatives to determine whether or not a President had been elected, and, if not, to choose one. But the treatise of his friend had demonstrated, the resolutions by himself prepared for the House Privileges Committee, had affirmed, the ultimate right of judgment by the House whether a choosing of the President had devolved upon it from a failure of election by the colleges.

Instead of fixing as the center of the contest the House of Representatives, whose constitutional powers dominated the situation, and whose majority was in sympathy with the majority of the people, the new scheme was resting upon the Democratic minority of the Senate divorced from the House of Representatives, making that House of no account in these preliminary negotiations, and by the effect of the bill itself, when a law, cancelling the transcendent authorities and the decisive majority of the House as factors in the counting of electoral votes. It exchanged positive powers in the control of friends for the privilege of attempting persuasions of enemies.

Publicity had been the essence of his own plan, with free debate in the unclouded blaze of public opinion. But this scheme, secretly prepared, was only privately debating until such extensive and influential Democratic committals were urged and made as to disable others from effectual support of a different policy.

It involved an unnatural and unnecessary concession by Democratic negotiators, as if it were *their* duty to devise novel expedients, their duty to smooth down a rough road for conspirators to travel. But his plan had conceded nothing to their impudence, had refused everything—except incredulity—to their threats, and would put their menaced usurpations to the torture of proof in the act.

It petrified the "fierce Democracie" themselves in all their popular assemblies; and reduced him and them to a damaging choice between dissent and assent—dissent from the party's most valued counsellors by refusing to submit to an arbitrament ostensibly fair, and assent to the silence and inaction which their plan imposed.

NO RESERVES BUT NO SANCTION.

It will be clear, from the telegrams below, supplementary to the interview between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hewitt, of which some memoranda are now to be given, that so long as the matter was open for deliberation there was no ground for imputing to Mr. Tilden any disposition to reserve. Nor indeed was there ever any ground for such an imputation except that he would not be drawn into the slightest expression of personal sanction to the electoral scheme, after it had been adopted on the 17th with unanimity by the Democratic members of the committees of both houses and had practically supplanted his own preferred plan of party action, and when his declared dissent would have been unavailing to reinstate that plan, and only effectual to embarrass the experiment in which, without his concurrence and against his counsel, the rights, interests and hopes of the Democracy from the elections of 1876, had become inextricably involved.

TILDEN'S INTERVIEW WITH HEWITT.

Mr. Tilden, in his interview with Mr. Hewitt on the 14th, did not withhold the grounds of his objection to the bill, as a policy, or in its details. Expressing some surprise at the fact, of which he was repeatedly assured by Mr. Hewitt, that the Democratic Senators had already determined upon their course whatever his advice or wish might be, and some surprise at the secrecy which had shrouded the gestation of their project, Mr. Tilden observed that secrecy in respect to any plan implicating the rights and interests of so many was a mistaken and unfortunate policy. He recommended the widest publicity, the fullest discussion, the freest consultation, as a Democratic method always excellent in itself and contributing to the prosperity and stability of all self-government, and in the present instance no way hurtful, but advantageous, rather, to the interests of the Democratic party.

To the argument of haste, Mr. Tilden replied:

"There is time enough. It is a month "before the count (*n*). It had best be "used, all of it, in making the people and "their agents fully acquainted with their "rights and duties."

To the statement that the Senate Committee would not delay for this to present their bill, with the unanimous approval of its three Democratic members, to the Republican Senate, Mr. Tilden replied:

"It is a panic of pacificators. They will "act in haste and repent at leisure."

To Mr. Hewitt's representations of the danger of a collision of force with the Executive, Mr. Tilden replied:

"Nevertheless, this action is too precipi- "tate. The fears of collision are exagger- "ated. And why surrender now? You "can always surrender. That is all you "have to do after being beaten. Why sur- "render before the battle for fear of having "to surrender after the battle is over?"

Mr. Tilden's criticisms of the details of the bill, of which in no shape could he approve either the policy or the substance exemplify the political sagacity of the veteran statesman.

"If an arbitration is to be adopted, the "tribunal ought to be fixed in the bill it- "self and not left to chance or intrigue."

"If an arbitration is to be adopted, the "duty of the arbitrators to investigate and "decide the case on its *merits* should be "made mandatory, and not left a question "of construction."

"With both the vital points left at loose "ends, you cannot succeed. You cannot "afford to concede, and you can exact "(*a*), the selection of good men to compose "the tribunal, which is the controlling "point; and (*b*) the nature of the function "to be performed by the tribunal, which is "next in importance."

"Fix these two points—good men; explicit "powers—and you might possibly get "through. Leave them doubtful, and it is "happy-go-lucky—the shake of a dice- "box."

The scheme which Mr. Hewitt had brought, contained in its first draft a provision by which six judges were to be described in the act, one of them then to be eliminated by lot. To this Mr. Tilden's objection was peremptory. Said he:

"I may lose the Presidency, but I will "not raffle for it."

He was pressed to say that if the bill could be modified so as to fix the five judges by a positive provision, he would give it his approval, and it was urged that the attempt to modify would fail unless it were alleged that that would make the bill acceptable to him. He firmly declined. Besides its risks and impolicy, and besides all other objections to it, the bill would still have left open the function and duty of the tribunal itself, upon which, afterward its own decision, (no evidence of the very truth *aliunde*,) left its own existence a political solecism. But the authors of the bill had negotiated themselves into leaving the powers of the tribunal to the decision of the tribunal itself, as was apparent in the Senate debate on its passage.

TILDEN'S SIGNIFICANT ADVICE TO NEGOTIATORS.

When Mr. Hewitt pressed upon Mr. Tilden the difficulty laid in the way of the House to carry out any independent policy without the support of Democratic Senators, as a reason for advising acquiescence, neither argument nor persuasion could extort it. But he gave his interlocutor this significant counsel, of which the force will be appreciated best by those negotiators, who in privacy and haste accept the main burden of working out an agreement, and of making all the sacrifices necessary to obtain agreement, and of feeling a necessity for compromise, where every advantage of fact, law and right is wholly theirs, and sufficient power, and who thus may be driven to surrender one by one, every advantage and every essential condition of a just agreement. Said he:

"If you go into a conference with your "adversary and can't break off because "you feel you must agree to something, "you cannot negotiate at all. Unless you "are able to break off, you are not fit "to negotiate. You will be beaten upon "every detail."

HOW THE PRESIDENCY MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

It was obvious that Mr. Tilden was of this opinion, that not only a fair constitution of the tribunal fixed in the bill, but an express command to the tribunal to decide the real controversy, not a sham issue, might have been extorted had they been insisted upon as absolute conditions of agreement to the bill by the Democratic Senators united with the Democratic House of Representatives. For, considering the small Republican majority in the Senate, enough Republican Senators must have given way when the choice became imminent between making such equitable concessions in a measure of proposed compromise, and opening a career of usurpation to their radical leaders, involving themselves, and invoking the employment of military force. But after the Democratic Senators began by dividing themselves off from their colleagues in the House, (the lawful residence of Constitutional right and the actual fortress of Democratic power), it was less probable that they would succeed in dividing honest or timid Republican Senators from their reckless and revolutionary leaders.

A negotiation pivoting on the House with its Democratic majority and its Constitutional rights, and reinforced by the Democrats of the Senate minority, must have compassed a success.

A negotiation pivoting the Democratic minority in the Senate, and excluding the Democratic House with its major numbers and its latent powers, could but dignify concession.

But the measure itself was not one as to which Mr. Tilden's action was or could be hesitated for a single instant. And his practical objection deserves as much weight as any argued objection then or since namely, that

"So great stake as the government of "forty-five millions of people with an im- "mense civil expenditure, and a hundred "thousand officeholders to be disposed of "by a small body sitting in the capitol, "the judge of its own powers, would every "time become the sport of intrigue or "fraud."

TILDEN'S WARNING TELEGRAMS.

The next day, January 15th, Mr. Hewitt, having returned to Washington, telegraphed thence to Mr. Edward Cooper, in New York:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1877.

"To E. C.

"The Senate Committee will probably "reject five and report six judge plan im- "mediately.

"Our Senators feel committed to concur. "House Committee will not concur, and "for present will probably not report."

Mr. Tilden's answer was as follows:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1877.

"To A. S. H.,

"Procrastinate to give few days for in- "formation and consultation. The six "judge proposition inadmissible.

"E. C."

The next day Mr. Hewitt telegraphed again:

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1877.

"To E. C.,

"After protracted negotiations Senate "[Committee] receded from six judge "[scheme], declined five judge, and offered "four senior associate justices, who are to "choose the fifth judge, excluding Chief "Justice. Our Senate friends earnestly "favor acceptance, because they do not be- "lieve it possible to pass over——. The "Democrats on House Committee believe "this is the last chance of agreement. We "cannot postpone beyond eleven to-mor- "row, and if we decline, Senate Com- "mittee will report their original plan, to "which our friends are committed. Tele- "graph your advice."

Mr. Tilden sent the following answer:

"NEW YORK, January 16.

"Be firm and cool. Four judge plan will "not do. Perhaps worse than six. Com- "plaints likely to arise of haste and want "of consultation with members, and em- "barrassment in exercise of their judg- "ment after plan is disclosed, by prema- "ture committal of their representatives. "There should be more opportunity for "deliberation and consultation. Secrecy "dangerous. Probably mistake in itself, "and if it results in disaster would involve "great blame and infinite mischief."

The night that the foregoing telegram to Mr. Hewitt was sent, the undersigned had called upon Mr. Tilden and found him in his library with several other gentlemen. The telegraphic correspondence given above was read, and the situation freely canvassed. In their presence Mr. Tilden dictated and sent the following telegram for transmission in cipher to Washington, through the National Committee rooms. Not having been sent to or seen by Mr. Hewitt, it is not pertinent to any controversy concerning him; and, indeed, by the time it had arrived and been deciphered, the business was done. But it has value now as a fuller written record of the same points covered more briefly in the telegrams to Mr. Hewitt which had followed a full conversation.

"NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

"No need of hot haste, but much danger "in it. Some days interval should be "taken. The risk of publicity [is] harm- "less.

"No information here, nor any opportu- "nity to get information which could jus- "tify abstinence from condemning such an "abandonment of the Constitution and "practice of the Government, and of the "rights of the two Houses and of the "people.

"Nothing but great and certain public "danger, not to be escaped in any other "way, could excuse such a measure. We "are overpressed by exaggerated fears and "forget that the other side will have greater "troubles than we, unless relieved by some "agreement.

"They have no way out but by usurpa- "tion; [they] are bullying us with what "they dare not do, or will break down "in attempting.

"So long as we stand on the Constitution "and settled practice, we know where we "are. Consequence of new expedient not "enough considered.

"Only way of getting accessions in the "Senate, is by House standing firm. And "judicious friends believe in that case we "will go safely through. Opportunity to "consult such friends should be given, be- "fore even tacit acquiescence [by House "Committee], if that is contemplated. "Though details may be properly dis- "cussed, final committal by House Com- "mittee should be firmly withheld."

HIS MAGNANIMOUS SILENCE SINCE.

The foregoing telegrams and the preceding interview have now disclosed all that has not hitherto been of public record or general knowledge in respect to Mr. Tilden's judgment, action and advice on the Republican conspiracy; his own plan for its defeat; and the plan preferred by the Democrats in Congress, to whom belonged the official responsibility of approving and the official duty of executing any plan.

For he has since maintained an absolute reserve on the subject, even when reproached for a responsibility which he did not share. His only utterances have been (*o*) the expression of a deep solicitude how the imperiled rights of the people may be vindicated against a precedent fatal if condoned—if once condoned—and how the elective system of government may be saved.

Although every error to which time has given proof was thus foreseen, and then in season pointed out by him with such forbearing admonition, in confidential advice to friends whose motives and purposes he trusted; the inauspicious acquiescence and committal of the House Committee to the Senate Committee's scheme, first broached upon the 12th or 13th, substantially reached, as the journals show, on the 16th, was finally voted about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The Democratic line was then broken. The rest is history.

BUT THE TRUTH IS DUE.

While no well informed and competent critic of that compromise can ever question the high and patriotic purpose of the the pure, the able, the admired Democrats who were its parents or sponsors, yet it is submitted that these proofs of the contemporaneous judgment, attitude and advice thereon of the elected Democratic leader could not (in the present currency of a false belief and of partisan misrepresentations) be withheld from the Democratic party, no matter in whose remembrance they may have chanced to repose, no matter in whom they shall inspire the reflection of a great doubt, a grave regret.

MANTON MARBLE.

FOOT NOTES.

(*a*). Mr. Tilden's assent was thus conditioned "Please state that I have never questioned the "good faith and patriotic purposes of Mr. Hew- "itt, or any whose counsels and guidance he "thought it his duty to follow."

(*b*). December 31, 1876; January 13, 1877.

(*c*). Revised Statutes of the United States, §146.

(*d*). Constitution of the United States, Article XII.

(*e*). December 24, 25, 28, 1876.

(*f*). The Alachua frauds and forgeries, and the fabricated testimony upon which Noyes rested his defence of them, were exposed in detail by the present writer, in a letter sent by telegraph to Tallahassee, Fla., and published under his own signature in three leading New York journals, December 1, 2, 1876.

(*g*). Washington *Post*, January 14 1878.

(*h*). Miscellaneous Documents, No. 42, House of Representatives, XLIV Congress, pp. 133, 144, 178, 180.

(*i*). THE HOUSE PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE—*Congressional Record*, Dec. 22, 1876. Committee to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States: *Mr. Knott* of Kentucky, *Mr. Sparks* of Illinois, *Mr. Tucker* of Virginia, *Mr. Marsh* of Pennsylvania, *Mr. Burchard* of Illinois, *Mr. Seelye* of Massachusetts, *Mr. Monroe* of Ohio—January 12, *Mr. Field* of New York, and *Mr. Lawrence* of Ohio, were added:

(*j*). RESOLUTIONS OF HOUSE PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE—*Congressional Record*, January 12, 1877. The committee to ascertain and report what are the privileges, and powers and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, beg leave to report in part the following resolutions for the adoption of the House:

Resolved—First, That the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon the President of the Senate the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Second, That the only power which the Constitution of the United States confers upon the President of the Senate, in respect to the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several electoral colleges, to keep the same safely, and to open all the certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third, That the Constitution of the United States does confer upon the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as the electoral votes.

Fourth, That in execution of their power in respect to the counting of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives is *at least

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Successful Experiment on the Heights Last Evening.

Something About the Machinery, Its Cost, &c—Electric Light vs. Gas.

The people of the Heights were last evening treated to an illumination, such as has probably never been seen hereabouts. It was caused by the electric light, of which so much has been said, and which is being looked upon by many as the future illuminator of cities, workshops and large buildings. On account of the failure of the light on Saturday evening, caused by the detention of the machinery which was shipped from Cleveland, the hundreds of disappointed persons who were then attracted thither, did not return, and the experiment was witnessed by scarcely one hundred people, all of whom were thoroughly convinced that the light is a success. The large grove at the head of the Duquesne Incline was the scene of the illumination, and there was scarcely a dark spot to visible anywhere. The light was so bright that the various colors of the fallen leaves could easily be discovered, and the grass appeared almost as green as during old Sol's reign.

The machine which produces this wonderful light is rather small, about four by two feet, and is not the ingenious contrivance that one would naturally suppose. It was last evening driven by a four horse power engine and worked like a charm. Located about fifty feet apart around the grove, were four lights almost similar in size to the ordinary gas light. They were suspended from trees about ten feet above the ground and were connected with the little machine each by means of two copper wires. The instant that the machine was started in motion the lights ignited. It is generally run at the rate of 900 revolutions to the minute. Each light is of 2,000 candle power or equivalent to 200 gas burners. The cost of these lights is about 26 cents per hour including attendants, were and tear, interest, carbons consumed, etc. From six to eight hours is the time in which they burn, but if their light is desired all night the carbons can be removed in a very short time and new ones put in.

Mr. C. F. Brush of Cleveland, is the inventor of the machine, which he has manufactured by the Telegraph Supply Company of the Forrest City. He came here last Saturday for the purpose of introducing the light and showing that it can be utilized in workshops. He has been negotiating with Messrs. Jones & Laughlins of the American Iron Works, who will in all probability introduce the light at their works. An experiment will be made there next week. Mr. Brush made a proposition to the Exposition managers who called on him for the purpose of having the building illuminated by his light next Fall, but his terms were not satisfactory to them and they will use gas as heretofore. He offered to light the building during the time that the Exposition is in progress for $4,500. The Permanent Exposition building at Philidelphia is now illuminated by this light, and has given much satisfaction. The light is also used in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia, and is being rapidly introduced all over the country. Mr. Brush claims for it that if constantly used the light is far cheaper than gas and gives far more satisfaction since it is so bright. Photographs can be taken by it. The contrast between it and gas is very great. Placed together gas resembles a red light, while the electric is very white and clear.

Mr. Brush says his company are at present engaged on a large light whereby cities can be successfully illuminated. It will be entirely different and much more effective than the light in vogue in France. An idea of the "big shiner" may be had when it is stated that it will require machinery of four hundred horse power to produce the light which is intended. The light now on the Heights, which, as stated above, are equal to 8,000 candle power, are produced by machinery of only four horse power. The light is not fatiguing to the eye, as is thought by many. Further experiments will be made on the Heights several days this week.

ODD FELLOWS.

Status of the Endowment Association.

Meeting of Directors—Rates of Insurance and Assessment, Etc.

The directors of the Odd Fellows' Endowment Association of Pennsylvania, which was organized in this city last month, held their first meeting, since the election of officers, on Monday evening. The directors, whose names have never yet been published, are: President, John A. Miller, Allegheny; Vice President, S. B. Boyer, Sunbury; Secretary, H. Steuernagle, Allegheny; Treasurer, J. H. Elton, Allegheny; Directors. J. B. Williams, Pittsburgh; A. W. Hatch, Erie county; P. T Fulmer, Oil City; W. A. Stone, Pittsburgh; H. B. Tate, Bedford; R. H. Lenhart, Crawford county; M. D. Wiley, Pittsburgh; J. B Potter, Tioga county; E T. Hudspeth, Pittsburgh; John W. Haney, Pittsburgh; J. M. Dreisbach, Luzerne county; J. E. McCabe, Beaver county and W. H. Morrow, Westmoreland county.

Considerable business was transacted towards getting the new association on a working basis. Messrs. Williams, Stone and Elton were appointed a Committee on Printing, to have book and blank forms printed as soon as possible. These blanks will be forwarded as soon as completed to the one hundred and fourteen lodges in the State which are interested in the endowment scheme, and applications for membership, or in other words for the benefit of the insurance, may then be made at once. The directors will, hereafter, hold regular meetings at the National Bank, No. 51 North Diamond, Allegheny, where the Secretary may be found on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

Any members of the Odd Fellows in good standing in the State may join the Endowment Association on the payment of $3 initiation fee, provided he can pass the medical examination. There are two rates of insurance, $2,000 being the full and $1,000 the half rates paid to any member on his death. One dollar of the initiation fee will go into the expense fund, one dollar into the contingent fund, and one dollar in the funeral fund.

The rates of assessment upon each member upon the death of another will be as follows:

From 21 to 25 years old	$1 05
From 35 to 40 years old	1 10
From 40 to 45 years old	1 15
From 45 to 50 years old	1 25
From 50 to 55 years old	1 50
From 55 to 60 years old	2 00

Half rate members will of course pay only half the above rates and on their death only $1,000 instead of $2,000 will be paid to their heirs. The full amount of insurance will not be paid until the association is on a firm foundation, but the payment will be graduated from $2,000 in proportion to the number of members belonging to the organization, who will still be taxed at the above rates. The organizers, however, are firmly persuaded that over 2,000 members will be enrolled in much less than a year.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND LODGE.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held in Baltimore last fall, it was decided that the meeting of the grand body this year should be held in Austin, Texas, in September. The prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans and other points of the Gulf States has, however, caused a discussion among the representatives as to whether it is prudent to meet so far South next month, and the outcome of the matter will probably be that the Grand Sire will either call the body together in Baltimore or else defer the session at Austin until October or November, with the inclination in favor of Baltimore for next month. There is no precedent for arranging the order of the grand body by the executive officers, but in this instance such a course would doubtless not be seriously contested. The principal officers are as follows: Grand Sire, John W. Stokes, Philadelphia; Deputy Grand Sire, John W. Harman, California; Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgley, and Gand Treasurer, Hon. Joshua Vansant, both of Maryland.

Agricultural Implements.

The enterprising firm of A. B. Smith & Co., whose establishment is located at 41 Federal street, Allegheny, continues to keep in stock an excellent variety of agricultural implements. Their Smith Mower and Reaper are highly recommended by all who have purchased them. The proprietors of the Smith Machine, are willing at any time, to compete with any other machine made, and are prepared to show the certificates of disinterested parties in various parts of the country, attesting its superiority in many a hardly contested trial. So far they have never found a field of grass they could not cut, although they have had a standing advertisement of $50 reward to any party who could find such a piece, there being room for a machine to work at all. Low, wet places, and boggy and tangled grass with a heavy bottom, that have been neglected because it was supposed they could not be mowed with a machine, have been cut out by this firm with ease, and they have mowed in heavy rain storms at the time appointed for trials, when other parties could not be induced to bring out their machines.

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Candidates on Democratic ticket are requested to meet at Democratic headquarters on Saturday, August 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Chairman.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC remarks that the treaty of Berlin was signed with the quills of four vultures, two geese and one pigeon. France, he admits, played the part of a goose.

MARRIED.

MESKIMMINS—CONNER—On Tuesday evening, July 30, 1878, by the Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Mr. JAMES H. MESKIMMINS to Miss LIDA J. CONNER, daughter of Jno. A. Conner, Esq., all of New Texas, Allegheny county.

DIED.

BOSS—On Monday, August 5, 1878, at the residence of James M. Phillips, Holmes county, Ohio, ANNA W., wife of T. K. Boss, in her twenty-eighth year.

LLOYD—Tuesday, August 6, 1878, at 7 P. M., DAVID LLOYD, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

OUSE—Suddenly, on Monday evening August 5, 1878, of scarlet fever, GEORGIANA, second daughter of John I. and Martha E. House, in the twelfth year of her age.

COLVIN—On Wednesday morning, August 7, 1878, at 4 o'clock, NELLIE, beloved daughter of James and Mary L. Colvin, aged twenty-two years.

MCCLINTON—On Tuesday afternoon, July 30, 1878, at 3 o'clock, WILFORD H. MCCLINTON, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

GARDNER—On Tuesday, July 30, 1878 a. 6:45 o'clock ELLA WHILAMENA, daughter of William and Sophia Gardner, aged ten months and sixteen days.

SAVAGE—On Wednesday, July 31, 1878, at 1:45 A. M., RICHARD, eldest son of Richard and Nannie Savage, aged twenty-four years.

TREACY—On Tuesday, July 30, 1878, Mrs. BRIDGET TREACY, mother of Rev. Father Treacy, at the residence of her son, William Treacy, 26 Diamond street, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

MCSHANE—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, August 1, 1878, at half-past three o'clock, Mrs. MARY ANN MCSHANE, relict of the late Wm. McShane, in her sixty-sixth year.

GIES—On Thursday, August 1, 1878, at 2:15 A. M., JOHN GIES, aged sixty-four years and one month.

BEPLER—On Friday evening, August 2, 1878, ROBERT FRANCIS, son of Mrs. Mary Jane Bepler, in the seventeenth year of his age.

WILLSONCROFT—On Tuesday, August 1st, 1878, at 7 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE WILLSONCROFT, in her fifty-second year.

MONTOOTH—On Thursday, August 1, 1878, at 12:30 P. M., Mrs. NANCY MONTOOTH, mother of William Montooth, in the eighty-second year of her age.

CHESTER—On Thursday, August 1, 1878, at 3 A. M., GEORGE CHESTER, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

CONNAGHTON—On Friday, August 3, 1878, at 1:40 P. M., Miss MARY CONNAGHTON, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, a native of County Roscommon, Alleg, Ireland.

WARD—On Sunday, August 4, 1878, JAMES WARD, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

REYNOLDS—On Sunday evening, August 4, 1878, at 9 o'clock, at 132 Sandusky street, Allegheny, Mrs. NANCY REYNOLDS, in the ninety-first year of her age.

DALEY — On Monday evening, August 5, 1878, at 7 o'clock, THOMAS, son of John and Mary Daley, aged two years, four months and nineteen days.

ATWOOD—On Monday afternoon, August 5, 1878, at 3 o'clock, HARRIET, infant daughter of Henry M. and Rebecca W. Atwood.

HAMILTON—On Monday morning, August 5, 1878, at 11:45 A. M., at his residence, 734 Penn avenue, GEO. A. HAMILTON.

HUGHES—On Monday evening, August 5, 1878, at 9½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY HUGHES, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

CRUMPTON—On Monday, August 5, 1878, THOS. S. CRUMPTON, son of Rev. Thos. Crumpton, aged thirty-three years.

ALTON—On Sunday evening, August 4, 1878, at 10 o'clock, MELISSA C. HENRY, wife of Frank M. Alton, aged twenty-four years.

RIORDAN—On Monday, August 5, 1878, at 11:30 P. M., JOHANNA, the beloved wife of Timothy Riordan (maiden name Johanna Riordan), in the thirty-second year of her age.

LARGE—On Monday, August 5, 1878, at 1½ o'clock, WILLIAM S. LARGE, son of Joel F. and Lydia Large, aged twenty-two years and six months.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—AUGUST 7.—Wool considerable inquiry for combing and delaine fleeces. All available lots sold as fast as made or contracted for ahead. Clothing fleeces in fair request but the demand not urgent or active; holders, however are quite firm particularly for fine fleeces which mills will use more freely than for some previous years. Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX and above 36½@39c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 34@37c; combing and delaine selections washed 40@42½c; unwashed pulled wools quiet but steady; superfine and extra 28@40c.

Philadelphia — AUGUST 6. — Wool quiet but firm; supply ample; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 37@40c; X 36@38c, medium 37@38c; coarse 32@33c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 35@36c; medium 36@38c; coarse 32@33c; combing washed 40@45c; unwashed 28@28½c. Canada combing 36@40c; fine unwashed 20@25c; coarse and medium unwashed 24@28c; tub washed 36@40c; extra merino pulled 30@35c; No. 1 and superfine pulled 30@33c.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, on Sixth avenue, New York, has a large and wealthy congregation; its pastor, the Reverend Father Farrell, a faithful servant, known by his works, testifies to the wonderful curative properties of Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia in inflammatory rheumatism, pains in the joints or loins, for it gives instant relief.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial bottles 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of the closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32¾	32¾	6,126
Reading	17¼	17¼	5,548
P., Titus & Buf.	3¾	4	42
Lehigh Valley	38¾	39	224
U. Cos of N. J.	126½	127	....
Cen. T.	38½	39	....
Allegheny V'y 7 30s	106	108	....
Pgh, Cin. & St L. 7s	88	89	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Gold all day 100⅛. Borrowing rates ⅛ to 1 per cent. and flat. The Sub-Treasurer has sent to Washington $2,041,600 cancelled gold certificates. Governments generally steady. Railroad bonds strong, higher. State bonds dull and nominal. The stock market opened strong at an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent as compared with closing quotations yesterday, but subsequently became weak and prices dropped ¼ to 1¾ per cent., latter St. Paul common. Towards 1 o'clock a firmer feeling set in and there was a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent. During the afternoon, however, the market was irregular and became weak towards the close when the lowest prices of the day were made for some of the speculative shares. The decline in these for the day was ½ to 2 per cent. All investment shares were strong.

Transactions aggregated 150,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Northwestern common, 21,000 preferred, 29,000 St. Paul common, 20,000 preferred, 16,000 Lackawanna, 1,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Union Pacific, and 3,000 Western Union.

Close—Money closed easy at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Customs receipts, $442,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $263,000. Clearings, $9,647,000. Sterling Exchange on bankers' bills, 483. Sight exchange on New York, 487.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107½	5-20s, '65	102¾
5-20s, '67	104¾	5 20s, '68	108
New 5s	106¼	New 4½s	104¾
New 4 per cts.	100¾	10-40s, coups.	109¼
10-40s	106¼	Currency 6s	120½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	24	Tennessee new	33½
Virginia new.	20	Virginia, old	20
Missouri 6s	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	90¼	C. C. C. & I.	23¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	36
Do preferred.	36	Rock Island	114
Pacific Mail	16½	St. Paul	31¾
Mariposa	¾	Do preferred.	70½
Do preferred.	¾	Wabash	13½
Adams Ex.	103½	Ft. Wayne	94½
Fargo Ex.	90	Terre Haute	1½
American Ex.	46	Do preferred.	7
U. S. Ex	44	O. & M.	8¼
N. Y. Central	108	C. & A.	82½
Erie	17¾	Do preferred.	102
Do preferred.	25	Del. & Lack.	53¾
Harlem	138	A. & P. T. Co.	27
Mich. Central	63½	Mo. Pacific	11¼
Panama	127	B. & Q.	103½
Union Pacific.	64	H. & St. Joe.	11¼
Lake Shore	62½	Central Pacific.	105⅞
Illinois Central	83½	Union	105⅞
C. & P.	80¾	Land Grants	105
N. W. C.	34½	Sinking Fund	103
Do preferred.	65½		

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British corn trade the past week, says: Wheat cutting has commenced a week earlier this season than last year, thanks to the weather. In spite of complaints of blight and defective ears the advices in the main are satisfactory and unless there should be an unexpected deficiency the crops will be a fair, average one, that is, about thirty bushels to an acre. Barley has improved a little, owing to recent showers, and where early sown on good mixed soils, the crop promises fairly well, but in eastern counties especially the grain has stirred much from blight and premature ripening. The yield in these districts will be poor. Roots are doing well but would be better for more rain, particulary in Scotland, where turnips and potatoes are suffering for want of moisture.

There was very little change in trade for English wheat which was quiet but steady. Supplies were moderate. Freshly threshed samples commanded full prices. Occasional samples of new crop have been shown by growers. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been more moderate and foreign wheat trade maintains its firmness notwithstanding the proximity of harvest. Lower prices telegraphed from America tempted many millers to increase their stocks. The week's sales have been fair. There does not in the immediate future appear to be much reason for apprehending any but slight fluctuations in values. Maize on spot has eased slightly both in London and Liverpool owing to continued heavy arrivals of shipment from Atlantic ports, but prices for cargoes off the coast are maintained owing to a limited selection.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 7.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; account, 95 1-16; 4½s, 106¾; U. S. 5-20s, '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 111; new 5s, 108¾. Erie, 19¾; preferred 34½; Illinois Central, 86; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading, 18. Tallow, new, 38s@38s 3d.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, August 7.—Rentes 110f 97½c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 7.—Cotton quiet at 6⅝@6¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. American 8,000. Beef—prime mess 73s 6d. American lard, 39s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, August 7, 1878.

Business among Liberty street merchants was fairly active to-day, and in some articles noted below transactions were very heavy. The stereotyped phrase that prices are very steady and have changed in comparatively only a few articles, which have been noted from time to time, must be repeated here. The indications are that business will remain with very little variation from the condition it is now until the early fall trade sets in, and dealers generally are hopeful of a marked improvement at that time. Still, here and there merchants can be found who take a desponding view of the situation, and look for no improvement, but continued depression.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

An excellent business was done in this line to-day. Apples are still arriving in large quantities, which makes prices weak and tending lower. The demand is also quite fair. Good butter finds ready sale, and, as stocks are light, prices remain very firm. The medium grade are difficult to dispose of. What has been said of butter will apply as well to eggs. Potatoes are arriving freely and the stock is equal to the demand. Some predict lower prices as receipts are daily increasing and stocks are accumulating. There is very little doing in poultry. Cheese moderately active. Fresh fruits very active. Beans weaker. Vegetables fair.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; common, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime navy, $2 00; medium, $1 75@1 85.

BUTTER—Fancy, 16@17c; choice roll in tubs, 15@16c; choice solid, 14@16c; medium grades, 5@10c; grease, 4@5c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12c; prime Ohio factory, 7½@7¾c, jobbing; 7@7¼c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6¼@7c per lb; in pails, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 9@10c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2 lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

POTATOES—From store, $2 00@2 25; on track, 65@70c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 40@50c per pair; ducks, 40@5 0c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 75c@$1 00 per box; cucumbers, 75c@1 00 per box; onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is but little activity in the grain market. Wheat rules about the same as for some days past. Both corn and oats are in fair demand, but as stocks are large, prices are weak. Flour more active and prices fair.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Ohio and Indiana red and amber, 90@95c; choice amber and white old $1 05@1 08; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 00@1 03; new prime red and amber 90@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 46@47c; high mixed, 43@45c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Rye—No. 1, 56@58c; new 55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY — From wagon, $7 00@9 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do, $12 00@13 00; middlings white do, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business in the grocery line continues to move in the same channel as the past day or two, with no new feature to note. Sugars are still firm, the demand being quite active, with every indication of a rise in the near future. Coffees are quiet, with only a light business doing. Provisions are firmer, with prices tending upward.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19½@ c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	18½@ c	Black " "	28c
Good Rio	17¾@ c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A	9¾@ c
Java	25½@27½ c	Off. A	9¼@ c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾@ c
Rio in papr's	20½@ c	Ref Y'ellows	8½@ c
Rio in bulk	17 @20 c	Molasses do	7 @7½ c
Java in pap'rs	27 @30 c	Cut loaf	10¾@ c
Java in bulk	27@29½ c	Crushed	10¾@ c
Texas	30 c	Powdered	10¾@ c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Granulated	9¾@ c
Gunpowder	35c@1 00	N. O. Molasses	New.
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch	40@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	48@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	45@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	40@ c
Rice.		**Soaps.**	
Cho'e Carolina	8½@ c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 90
Prime	7¾@ c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 65
Rangoon	7¾@ c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 50
Starch.		Dr. N. Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Gloss	6½@8 c	Extra olive do	8 00
Cornstarch	7¾@8½ c	German mottled do	5¾ c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 20
Cloves	@ c	**Soda.**	
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs	3¾@4 c
Cassia	22@32 c	Do assted pap's	5½ c
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05	Do assted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Pepper	10@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		**Candles.**	
Choice maple liv'rd	46@ c	Star, full weight	13 c
Prime " "	45@ c	Stearine	10¾@11c
Choice sugar syrup	48@ c	Mould	10¾@ c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

S. C. hams, 18 to 20 lbs av. large	10¾	Mess pork	11 5
Do 14 to 18 lbs	11	Do. short cut	45
Do extra 10 to 14 lb	11¼	Pcs. in bbl	12 00
Shoulders, s. c'd	@	Lard, p. l. in trees	
Bre'kf'st bcn. 9	@	₱ lb	7¾
Dried beef in sets	15	Do., ¼ bbls, ₱ lb	8
do all flats	13½	Do, ref'nd in trees	8¼
do r & nkls	17	" " ¼ bbls	9
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 50	" " bk'ts	9¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	6½	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	10¾
B. short r sides, do.	7½	" 5-lb coffee do	10
B. clear sides, do	7¾	" in 3-lb pails	10
		" 5-lb "	9¾
		" 6 lb "	9¾

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 40; tomatoes do, $1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 25@28c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 35@45c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $25; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valentias, 9¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7¾c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 00. Lemons—Malaga, $9 00@11 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra No. 1 lard oil (winter) 62c; No. 1 do, 58c; No. 2 do, 53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; gasoline, 85° to 88° for gas machines, 25c; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 54c; yellow do, 53c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR — Standard city, 14@15c; poor to choice, 10@17c; imported malt and wine, 50@55c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, August 7, 1878.

The markets fluctuated considerably to-day, ranging between $1 01⅞ and $1 03⅛ Refined weak.

CRUDE.

United, $1 01⅞@1 02¼; shipment, $1 21⅝.

REFINED.

New York, 10½@10¾c; Philadelphia, 10½c; Pittsburgh, 8¾@9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 00; country, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, August 7.—Market opened firm at $1 03½ bid.

OIL CITY, August 7.—Market quiet and steady at $1 03¼ bid.

PARKERS, August 7.—Market steady at $1 03⅛ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—AUGUST 7.—Cotton firm at 12@12¼c; sales 450 bales; futures weak. Flour in fair demand and firm; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 65@4 00; common to good $4 05@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; extra Ohio $4 00@5 75; common to choice St. Louis $4 00@7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 25@8 00. Rye flour $2 75@3 30. Cornmeal quiet and firm; yellow western $2 10@3 30. Wheat dull and unsettled; spring and winter ½@1c better; receipts, 219,000 bushels; sales 452,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 10; ungraded winter red 95cc@98¾c. No. 3 do $1 03¼; No. 2 do $1 07½@1 08¼; steamer No 2 do $1 06 @1 07¼; ungraded amber $1 06@1 11; No. 2 do $1 07½@1 08¾; No 1, $1 11; steamer No. 2, $1 06½, ungraded white $1 20; No. 3 do $1 11; No. 2 do $1 13; steamer white State $1 18. Rye firmer; western 63@65c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn in good demand and advanced ¼c; receipts 146,000 bushels; sales 403,000 bushels; ungraded 49c; No 3, 46½c; steamer 47@47¾; No. 2, 48½@49c; white western 53¾c. Oats active but a shade lower; receipts, 41,000 bushels; sales 116,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; No. 2 white 32½c; No 2 white 33½@33¾c; No. 1, 33c; western mixed 30½@33½c; white do 32@36½c; mixed State 32@34c; white 35@36½c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet and steady; western 7@10c. Coffee firm. Sugar dull and steady; refining fair to good, 7¼@7¾c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm; United $1 01¼@1 02¼; crude 6½c; refined 10½c. Tallow steady at 6 15-16c. Rosin firm at 37½@45c. Turpentine steady at 27½@28c. Eggs firm; Canada and western 12½@13c. Leather unchanged. Wool quiet and firm; pulled 18@36c; unwashed 10@30c. Texas 12@27c. Pork heavy $10 85@11 10. Beef steady. Middles firm; western long clear 6¾c. Lard firmer, closing heavy; prime steam $7 90@8 05. Butter firm; western 6@22c. Cheese steady; western 5@7¼c. Whisky firmer at $1 06@10 7. Metals—Manufactured copper dull, unchanged and in limited demand; Ingot Lake dull and heavy at $16 60@16 12½. Iron—Scotch and American pig unchanged. Bar in moderate request and unchanged. Nails—cut $2 35@2 40; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Cincinnati — AUGUST 7.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices higher at 11½c. Flour in fair demand at $4 20. Wheat in good demand for best, and quiet for medium; choice white 98c; choice amber 95@96c; No. 2 red winter 92@9 1c; receipts, 30,730 bushels; shipments, 44,525 bushels. Corn easier; No. 2, 42½@43c. Oats dull for new at 22@25c; old scarce and firm; mixed and white 29@32c. Rye steady and firm; scarce; No. 2 52@53c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 fall held at $1 00. Whisky in good demand at full prices at $1 04. Provisions opened strong and higher, and closed at inside prices. Pork held at $11 00. Sales of 500 barrels last evening at $10 75. Lard in good demand; current make $7 65 bid; held at $7 75; prime steam $8 00; kettle $8 25@8 50. Bulkmeats in fair demand at $5 50; short rib $6 40@6 50; short clear nominal at $6 65. Bacon in good demand and prices a shade higher at $5 87½, $6 00, $7 00@7 25. Linseed oil offered at 50c. Butter slow; creamery 20@22c. Western Reserve 14@16c; Central Ohio 12@13c. Cheese in good demand at 7@7½c. Eggs strong, with light receipts, at 11@12c. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; common $3 25@4 20; fair to good light $4 25@4 50; heavy $4 40@4 65; butchers' $4 65@4 85; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

Chicago — AUGUST 7. — Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat in good demand and tending upward; cash steady and options higher; No. 1 red winter 97½c; No 2 do 96c bid cash; 95¾c August; No. 2 Chicago spring, 96½c cash; 95¾@95½c August; 91½@91¾c September; 90c October; No 3 82c. Corn active and a shade higher at 39¼c cash; 39¼c bid August; 39½c bid September; rejected 37½c. Oats active but a shade lower; old, 23¼c; new 22½c cash; 22¼@22½c August; 22½c September. Rye firmer at 50½c. Barley strong and higher at 88c cash; $1 22 September. Pork—demand fair and prices higher at $10 60 cash; $10 65 August; $10 62½@10 65 September; $10 70@10 72½ October. Lard active and a shade higher; $7 75¾ cash and August; $7 82½@7 85 September and October. Bulkmeats firm at 5¾c, 6¾@6¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Freights—Corn to Buffalo at 2c. Receipts—Flour 4,700 barrels; wheat 85,000 bushels; corn 402,400 bushels; oats 100,000 bushels; rye 16,000 bushels; barley 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 65,000 barrels; wheat 21,000 bushels; corn 373,400 bushels; oats 40,000 bushels; rye, 31,000 bushels; barley 840 bushels.

Toledo—AUGUST 7.—Wheat opened firm and closed easier; No. 3 white Wabash $1 07½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 08; extra white Michigan $1 09; amber Michigan spot $1 01½; seller August $1 00; seller September 98¼c; No. 2 red winter spot $1 01½; seller August 99¼c; seller September 9 c; No 3 red 96c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 00; do seller August 99½c; rejected Wabash 86c; western amber $1 00@1 01½; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 04. Corn firmer; high mixed 43c; No. 2 spot 43c; se